

INSURANCE

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INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XXII NO. 169

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934

SIXTEEN PAGES

HUNGARY BANS NAZI ORGANISATION

Dissolution Ordered

MINISTERIAL DECREE

Illegal Organisation On Military Lines

BUDAPEST, July 17.

The Minister of Interior ordered the dissolution of all Nazi organisations in Hungary on the ground that they were illegally organising on military lines.—Reuter.

VOTE FOR

MR. SOMAN

(From Our Correspondent).

SATARA, July 17. Shankarrao Deo, President, Provincial Congress Committee and N. U. Gadgil opened the election campaign by addressing the Satara citizens in Phatak Hall this evening.

Mr. Ghanekar read the message of Sardar Vallabhbhai requesting Satara voters to vote for Soman Congress candidate.

Mr. Deo explained the election issue and said that the fight for freedom was not over. Mr. Gadgil laid emphasis on the preparation and explained that the Congress stood for the masses and for complete independence.

RASPUTIN FILM LIBEL CASE

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Appeal Dismissed

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, July 17. The Court of Appeal dismissed the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer appeal in the Rasputin case.

The Appeal Court will grant a stay of execution on condition that the defendants pay the Princess an additional £5,000 sterling and notice the appeal to the Lords be entered within three months.

(A message dated March 5, stated that £1,000 damages were awarded to Princess Youssoupp in the Rasputin Film Libel Case. The costs of the suit were estimated at £20,000. The jury took two hours to consider the verdict after the brilliant summing up of Justice Avey who quoted Shakespeare's "Rape of Lucrece" and observed that a worse libel than saying that a happily married woman without a blemish was seduced or ravished by a villain like Rasputin.

A later message dated March 12, said that the Appeal Court granted the stay of execution of the damages award and ordered that £20,000 be deposited in Court and ordered £4,000 to be paid to the Princess. The judge refused to suspend the injunction order restraining the show of the film.)

TARIFF RESTRICTION ON FOREIGN PIECE-GOODS

RUGBY, July 16.

Secretary for Colonies, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister informed the House of Commons that necessary action had already been taken by a great majority of British Colonies which had been invited to introduce the system of quota restriction of imports of foreign piecegoods.

According to the available information action was taken in Bahamas, British Guiana, Cyprus, Fiji, Gambia, Jamaica, Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Nigeria, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somaliland, Strait Settlements and Trinidad.

Apart from action as to the textile quotas special duties had been imposed in the West African Colonies on the imports of certain other manufactured goods from Japan.—B. O. W.

Plan To Combat San Francisco Strike

Tanks At Strategic Points: Citizen Guards For Emergency

NEST OF MACHINEGUNS READY FOR ACTION

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.

The General Strike has sent food prices soaring. Ham jumped five pence a pound, pies have trebled and butter is almost prohibitive. Long queues are waiting outside the few restaurants that are open. The hotels are substituting paper towels for linen to save laundering.

The Federal Food Commissioner asserts that nobody need go short of food. It is pointed out that wholesale merchants have £2,000,000 worth of food stuffs in storage.

Meanwhile the strikers have organised nineteen canteens where they and their families can obtain food. Among the workers who were forced to strike against their will, are 850 tram employees who thereby lose their right to pensions on retirement.

STRIKERS ARE PEACEFUL

The city is reminiscent of London during the General Strike in 1926. "Reuter's" correspondent using the last gallon of petrol available drove through downtown to the business district which was shrouded in a heavy sea fog. Thousands of office workers stepped out cheerfully along the pavements carrying packets of sandwiches in default of restaurant services. The uncanny atmosphere of the scene was heightened by the absence of the usual roar of traffic. A Longshoreman Union official told "Reuter's" correspondent that the men were confident of winning and intended no violence. The Eastbay Strike Committee have agreed to permit grocers to stock their wholesale market with fresh fruit and vegetables on Tuesday, and allow petrol to merchants to convey supplies to their shops.—Reuter.

MEASURES TO COMBAT STRIKE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17. A meeting of the representatives of the City Officials, Police and Military, evolved a comprehensive plan of co-operation. Mayor Rossi has organised a Citizens' Committee to deal with emergencies. Gen. Johnson, who arrived by air, declares that he will do anything possible to secure peace.

SYMPATHETIC MARINE STRIKE UNLIKELY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, July 17. The American newspapers opine that a sympathetic maritime strike here is unlikely. Longshoremen have binding contracts, which do not expire till the end of September. Their President states that they intend to abide by them.

TANKS AT STRATEGIC POINTS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17. Drama and humour are remarkably mingled. An example of the latter is the big demand for roller-skates. A young lady insisted that she must

JAWAHARLAL INTERVIEWED

Mrs. Kamala Nehru Says He Has Not Regained Weight

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, July 17. Mrs. Kamala Nehru who had been to Dehra Dun to interview Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, returned to Allahabad this evening. It is learnt from her that Jawaharlal Nehru has not regained the weight. He had lost nearly 10 lbs. on entering Dehra Dun Jail. He is keeping otherwise fit and still confined in the same cell where he met with the accident recently when a snake crawled near him.

Srimathi Krishna Nehru, his sister and Mr. Hathingsingh also saw him in the jail and returned to Allahabad with Mrs. Kamala Nehru.

have a pair of skates to go to work and to go to a party at night.

The roofs of the skyscrapers are packed with sightseers, gazing at the amazing scenes and the ominous noses of the tanks, sticking out from the strategic points. Machinegun nests are dotted in profusion on rooftops and streets. Seven thousand National Guardsmen are on duty. Four trams, manned by non-strikers, are operating protected by strong police-guard.

MEETING CANCELLED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17. At Berkeley, a meeting, at which Gen. Johnson had been scheduled to speak, has been cancelled. The police, for unknown reasons, refused him protection.

TRAMWAYMEN ASKED TO RESUME WORK

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17. The General Strike Committee has asked the municipal tramway employees to return to work immediately.—Reuter.

NO SHORTAGE OF FOOD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, July 17. A Federal check of food supplies in San Francisco is reported to have revealed no shortage. The Government does not see the need of utilising its agencies to supplant the usual supply channels.

Mr. Williams acting Federal Emergency Relief Administrator, has issued a statement saying that the distributing points supplying the city are adequately stocked with supplies. There appears no ground for the rumour of lack of food.

TEXTILE WORKERS DECIDE TO STRIKE

BIRMINGHAM (Alabama),

July 17. The Textile Workers have decided to strike to-day demanding a 30 hour week, and increases in wages.—Reuter.

SAMOS FIRING INCIDENT

Simon Talks To Turkish Ambassador About Gravity Of Situation

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons questioned as regards the Samos firing, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, said that he had no information beyond what the Admiralty had issued yesterday.

It is emphasised that the Turkish soldiers waved the boat away. The boat turned, but the soldiers still opened fire.

On learning of the incident, Sir John Simon sent for the Turkish Ambassador and after detailing the circumstances stressed the gravity of the incident. The Ambassador has promised to report the matter to his Government.

The British Ambassador in Turkey has been instructed to approach the Turkish Government in this connection. Sir John Simon was sure that the House would join the Government in regretting the unhappy incident, expressing deep sympathy with the relatives of the deceased.—Reuter.

MISHAP AT RIFLE PRACTICE

Obsolete Shell Burst Results In Heavy Casualties

PARIS, July 17.

A squad of soldiers belonging to the Sixth Dragoons, were engaged in rifle practice at Maisons Laffite Camp, outside Paris, when a Sergeant noticed an obsolete 84-millimetre shell on the ground and kicked it. As a result of its burst five were killed and only three out of the remaining 22 escaped injury.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FRESH FOOD FAMINE IN SAN FRANCISCO

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, July 17. Radio operators on ships arriving from the Pacific ports will be called to strike as the ships dock New York. Country-wide survey of the strike situation includes San Francisco 100,000 unionists striking.

At Portland and Oregon, 1,500 longshoremen and seamen are out. A general walkout is threatened.

In Minneapolis 7,000 lorry drivers are out. Several batteries of national guard ordered to stand by. At Seattle 2,400 longshoremen and other marine workers are out.

At Huntsville and Alabama 10,000 textile workers are out. National guard in San Francisco are prepared for any emergency. They command a five and a half miles' water front. San Franciscans breakfasted from tins as fresh foods are not obtainable. City magistrates were seen going to offices with a loaf of bread under their arm and pockets filled with tins and jars.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT

(Special Cable)

WASHINGTON, July 17. The Whitehouse announces that several requests by the Chambers of Commerce and other bodies for Presidential intervention have been forwarded to President Roosevelt, but as yet there is no indication whether the President will curtail his holiday.

SAFE ESCAPE

(Special Cable)

TOKIO, July 17. Five hundred climbers up the active volcano Mount Aso in Kyushu escaped safely when it began to erupt.

Himalayan Expedition Meets With Disaster

Terrific Blizzard Makes Attempt At Rescue Impossible

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A disaster has overtaken the German Himalayan Expedition to Nanga Parbat, led by the famous climber Herr Willy Merkl. Their expedition began early in June. One member, Herr Drexel, died of pneumonia on June 8 at the base camp. The attack on the mountain began early in July.

News has been received by the "Statesman" that two Darjeeling porters—Fintze Norbu and Nima Norcu are dead and three climbers Merkl, Wieland and Welzenbech and several other porters are missing on Nanga Parbat, where terrific blizzard has been blowing for some days, making any attempt at the rescue of the party almost impossible. ("Statesman" copyright).—A.P.

Mahatma's Love For Frontier Pathans

ABDUL GHAFAR KHAN AS DEAR TO MY HEART AS DEVIDAS, HE SAYS

LAHORE, July 17.

The Frontier Delegation, led by Mr. Pir Shahan Sha, President of the Frontier Congress Committee, waited on Mahatma Gandhi this morning and discussed the situation of the North-West Frontier for about an hour.

The Delegation conveyed the love and respect of the Frontier people for Mahatma, who also reciprocated in his feeling of love for Frontier Pathans.

"AS DEAR AS DEVIDAS."

Mahatma Gandhi expressed his desire to visit the Frontier Province and told the Delegation: "I regard Frontier Gandhi Abdul Ghaffar Khan as dear to my heart as Devidas."

Finally Gandhi conveyed his message of love to the Frontier people through them and said, he could never forget them in his life and their particular difficulties and troubles were ever in his mind.—United Press.

PEACE MISSION IN CALCUTTA

Mahatma Gandhi left this evening by the Frontier Mail for Calcutta.

Gandhiji during his stay of two days in Calcutta will, it is understood, make an attempt to settle the party feuds in Bengal Congress circles and rehabilitate the Congress organisation in the province as he did when Mr. C. R. Das died. An appeal has already been made to Gandhiji through Maulana Abul Ka'am Azad and other provincial Congressmen.

Gandhiji will put up with Mr. Jewanlal, merchant. He will first hold a conference with District Congress representatives and then with prominent Congress leaders and workers, and only thereafter with the leaders.

He will receive a civic address from the Corporation on July 21. He will also address a public meeting and lay the foundation for a wing of the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan.—A.P.

CALCUTTA ENGINEER IN BERLIN

BERLIN, July 17.

Mr. B.N. Dey, Chief Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, who is on an aerial tour of European cities, arrived here. He was given a warm reception by the Municipal authorities and the city engineers with whom he exchanged ideas regarding Municipal Services.—Reuter.

NO GOODS FOR GRATIS

Gandhiji Demands Price For Message To Lahore Journalists

BUT DOES BUSINESS ON CREDIT

LAHORE, July 17.

The journalists of Lahore bought a message from Mahatma Gandhi this afternoon for Rs. 50 partly on credit, when he gave them a ten minutes' interview.

The journalists who numbered between 20 and 30 desired a message from him, but Gandhiji said that he was not giving away goods gratis, and wanted them to pay a price for the message in the shape of a contribution to the Harjan Fund.

IT'S NO PRICE

A ring came forth and then a few rupees and coppers totalling Rs. 15. Gandhiji laughed at the sum and said that it was no price for the message. He added humorously that if they wished they could take back their money but they would not get the message for Rs. 16. After considerable canvassing and hesitation one rupee note was handed over to Gandhiji who said that it was a good sign, but not an adequate price and if they were really serious about the message they should make up Rs. 50.

LIKE A BANIA

Like a true bania, Mahatma Gandhi added smilingly that otherwise they could come next day with the balance and take the message. A member of the staff of one of the papers present "Tribune" undertook to make up the balance required and remit it this evening. Gandhiji responded by saying that, of course, he did business on credit and would give a message on that basis.

Gandhiji then dictated a message stressing the need for solid and continued constructive work.—A. P.

SIRDAR STANDS OPERATION WEL

Health Report Quite Satisfactory

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took complete rest on Tuesday on medical advice.

Doctors Jivraj Mehta, Chandulal Desai and G. V. Deshmukh examined him after the minor operation which the Sirdar stood well.

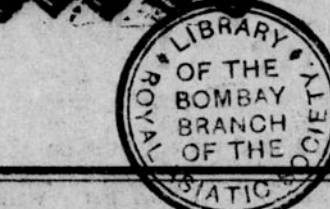
The condition of his health is reported to be quite satisfactory.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who underwent a minor operation at the Poly Clinic on Monday evening for his nose trouble, spent the whole of Tuesday indoors at Sirram Mansions, Sandhurst Road.

Another minor operation it appears, will be performed within a day or two, before the major operation, which will come off after a week.

from Motihari says, that one has died and two were injured owing to the floods and that the situation was grave throughout the district of Champaran. It appears, the change in the course of rivers as a result of the last earthquake is contributing to the seriousness of the floods and causing inundation.

It is reported that the flood level in Motihari is higher than the highest flood level ever recorded. Vigorous steps however are being taken both by officials and the Bihar Central Relief Committee to deal with the situation.



TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted two suitable Gujarati—Mahashuri, Marwari—Mahashuri or Parsi, educated matches of high families for my two sons 24 and 22. Elder a medical student, younger an Electrical Engineer (Kalyanji Gota), correspond with copies of Photographs, "Box No. 2715, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a bride virgin or widow, accomplished, about 20 to 25 years of age for a youngman widower of a respectable and well-known Hindu family, monthly income Rs. 200 with prospects. Caste no restriction, can be seen by appointment. Please write to Box No. 2714, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

It will be of great advantage to the Staff of the Currimbhoy Group of mills to communicate to Box No. 2716, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted:—Experienced Stenographer, Typewriter Mechanic, Manager, Electrical, Mechanical Engineer, B.A., S.T.C. Teacher, Cooks, Nurses, Female compounder, Housekeeper, Ladydoctor, Ladytypist, Draughtsman. Apply immediately with full details, Parker Company, Staff Supplier, 22, Apollo Street, Fort, (2717).

Sarvajani Education Society, Surat.—Wanted a Drawing Teacher or a Drawing Master for the Drawing and Design Class, Surat. One with experience of Painting, Designing and Craft will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, Sarvajani Education Society, Surat, stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary. (8669).

Wanted representatives for leading Indian Life Office on liberal terms at Sholapur, Bilapur, Belgum, Dharwar and Nizam's Dominions. Apply to Box No. 2690, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Parsi Graduate with six years' mercantile experience willing to take up any post on probation. Salary left to discretion of employer. Box No. 300, "Bombay Chronicle".

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted a large plot of vacant land near Malad and Kandivli on lease for a factory. Please write with particulars and rent to Box No. 126, "Bombay Chronicle".

31. MOTORCARS FOR SALE

For Sale. A decent two seater car, old but thoroughly sound. Requires new tyres otherwise no further expense. Price Rs. 500. No offers. Box No. 301, "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale—Chevrolet Tourer 1932—Model Excellent condition Rs. 2,400 or near offer. No brokers. Box No. 145, "Bombay Chronicle".

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Selling agents for the miracle German medicine "Puerin" which guarantees the birth of male children. Newly introduced in the world. Every home a buyer. Easy income upto Rs. 200 per mensem. Minimum security Rs. 50 against goods supplied. Unsold goods returnable. No risks. Apply for terms to: East End Corporation, Post Box 196, Danga Singh Buildings, The Mall, Lahore. (2691).

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—
Balsar Broach Baroda
Borivli Busavali Dahod
Deolali Dhond Damam
Dhanu Road Golvad Karjat
Kasara Lonavla Manmad
Matheran Neral Navsari
Nasik Sholapur Vilar
Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Sawmill Machinery, Semi Portable Steam Engine, Steam Tractors with Trailers, Circular Saw Benches, Vertical Frame Saws, narrow Band Saws, Saw Sharpening Machines, Cart Weighing Bridge, etc. Also some American logging tackle and wire ropes. Band saw, weighing bridge and two circular saw benches could be inspected at Waghal (Dangs) on G. B. S. Railway via Bilimora (B. & C. I. Railway). A saw sharpening machine and two circular saw benches could be inspected at Nasik Road (G. I. P. Railway). One Fowler steam road loco could be inspected at Navapur T. V. Railway. Remaining machines and steam tractors could be inspected at Dandeli M.S.M. Railway. For further particulars apply to undersigned, T. K. Mirchandani, Forest Engineer, Belgum (M. S. M. Railway). (8670)

100. MACHINERY WANTED.
Want immediately new or good second-hand machines for Cotton Mill:—(1) Beam Winding, (2) Bobbin Winding, (3) Pirn Winding. Particulars of any other machineries (including looms) are also welcome. Write details quoting lowest prices to Mr. S. R. Ghosh, 41 C, Asutosh Mookerjee Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta. (8669)

103. LIVE STOCK

Bantams are Birds of Beauty in Poultry World. Prices of adult fowls in this Breed rule very high during the proper Breeding Season which generally commences in November. We have for sale beautiful Golden and Silver Seabrights, Old English Duckwing Bantams, Japanese, White, Black, Black Tail White and other varieties are offered at comparatively very low prices. Send for our Clearance Circular No. 357, The Asiatic Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

118. TAILORING

Tailoring—For the coming Parsee and Hindu New Year, get your clothes made by experienced cutter at most moderate rates. Jimmy & Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar.

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Home Garden for Rs. 12. Variety of grafts can be prepared in large quantity. Write for full free catalogue:—Dilkhush Nursery, Vyara T. V. Rly. (2689)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Fully equipped dispensary—running concern—Dhobitalao Tramline. Least offer Rupees three hundred. Apply immediately, Mr. Affonso, Old Victoria Band, Dhobitalao (2713)

155. MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nandish Shahpurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch
Per Insertion.
1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

GOVERNMENT OF DAMAUN. (Portuguese India)

TENDERS ARE INVITED to supply one STEAM ROAD ROLLER, 6 to 7 tons weight. Proposals are accepted up to 25th instant, with the price of the said Steam Roller delivered at Daman Road Station (B. & C. I. Rly.), and they should be addressed to the SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR, DAMAUN, (Portuguese India). (8672)

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

NO. 8295/151-IMP.T. OF 1934. With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's notification No. 5069/151-IMP.T., dated the 23rd April 1934, and in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) of sections 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bombay IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has, with the previous sanction of the Governor in Council, amended as follows the rule affecting lights to be carried by vehicles mentioned in sub-clause (a) of rule 1 of the rules made under the abovementioned clause:—

"In the case of vehicles mentioned in (a)—A lamp showing a white light in front and a red light at the rear shall be affixed to each side of the front portion of the vehicle and such lamps shall be fixed so that the red light is clearly visible from behind. A red glass reflector of a size and type approved by the Commissioner of Police shall also be fixed on the rear axle on the outside of such vehicles so that a red reflected light will be visible to vehicles approaching from behind."

W. R. G. SMITH,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th July, 1934. 8675.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday, the 18th July, 1934 at 10-45 A.M. (S.T.)

SULEMAN C. H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 17th July, 1934. 8677

NOTICE

Poona Racing Season, 1934.
The Rates of Admission to the Enclosures inclusive of entertainment tax are as under:—

Gentlemen Season Ticket and Coupon Book 40 0
Lady Season Ticket and Coupon Book 15 0
Day Ticket Members and 1st Enclosures:—
Gentleman 4 0
Lady 2 8
2nd Enclosure Each Ticket 1 8
2nd Enclosure Soldiers (in uniform) 0 12

By Order,
B. H. HOPKINS, Capt.,
Ag. Secretary.

Wanted—Land for cultivation in Salsette near Bombay on long lease. Apply Nandish Shahpurji, Village Road, Parel, Bombay.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 400 OF 1934

Re: RAHIMTULLA BHANJI, a firm, till lately carried on business at Bhimpura Road, Khadak, without the Fort of Bombay, having its Head Office at Mozambique in Portuguese East Africa in the name, style and firm of Mohamed Bhanji & Co., Ltd. Debtors.
Ex Parte: ALLIMAHOMED KESHOWJI PORBUNDERWALA & Others Creditors.
On the 16th day of July, 1934, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtors as Insolvents.
Dated this 16th day of July, 1934.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Insolvency Registrar. 8676.

NOTICE.

Re: Estate of BAI BACHUBAI NOWROJI BATLIWALLA, deceased, (daughter of Nowroji Balonji Batliwalla and wife of Rustomji Cowasji Parekh).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Bai Bachubai Nowroji Batliwalla deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 16th day of December, 1933, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 6th day of July 1934, to Mr. Minochheer Ardeshir Vakil of Bombay one of the Executors named in the said Will reserving the right of the other Executors to come in and apply for Probate are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. Minochheer Manohersah Hirallal and Co., his Attorneys at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claim of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1934.
MINOCHEHER MANOHERSAH HIRALLAL & Co.,
Attorneys for the said Executor Mr. Minochheer Ardeshir Vakil. 8673

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHIMANLAL DAYABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Receiver of the estate of Abdullassein Tyebballi Bengali, appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 1637 of 1930 wherein Shankerlal Aditlal, a firm, are plaintiffs and Abdullal Fazallabhai and others are defendants, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground known as Plot No. 35 of the Soparibaug Estate of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuages or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Soparibaug Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement six hundred and twenty-four square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2589 part and Cadastral Survey No. 16174 of Parel Sewri Division and bounded on or towards the North East by Plot No. 36 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Ramjilal on or towards the South West by Plot No. 34 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Umarsi on or towards the North West by land of the Board laid out as a service passage and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 586(3) and Street No. 6. Dated this 16th day of July, 1934.
MERWANT KOLATA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys. 8674

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AMRATLAL AMARCHAND, PARBHUDAS AMRATLAL and SHANTILAL AMRATLAL, the last two minors by their duly appointed guardian the said Amratlal Amarchand and RATILAL AMRATLAL also a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Amratlal Amarchand, and Manilal Amarchand Ramdas Manilal, Purshotub Manilal Pranjivan Manilal, Jugmohan Manilal and Bachu alias Bakshil Manilal the last five minors by their duly appointed guardian the said Manilal Amarchand have contracted to sell their clients the undermentioned properties and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort, at 41, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

FIRST SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land containing by admeasurement 3107 square yards or thereabouts being a portion of the land and premises registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 771-212 and 592 Collector's New Nos. 3425 and 1850, Old Survey No. 540 and 541 and New Survey No. 1/7841 and 1B/7841 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. part of 585 Girgaum Division together with the tenements buildings and Chawls, standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 1303 (2) A Street No. 1a a 1 Ward No. 1303, (1-2) 1312 (1-2) Street Nos. 2-2a, 10-10a, D Ward No. 1305-6 Street No. 3-4, D Ward No. 1307 (1-2-3), Street No. 5-5A, 5B D Ward No. 1311, Street No. 9 and which premises are situate at and on the west side of the Girgaum Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the North by the other adjoining property formerly of Rangaldas Bhukhandas and the passage hereinafter referred to on or towards the South by the property of Pandurang Krishnaji and partly by the property of Cathedral Lady of Hope and on or towards the East partly by the property of Narandas Dharsey Mulji and partly by the property of Vinayak Sadanand Joshi.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land being a passage to the hereditaments and premises firstly hereinbefore described, admeasuring 106 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality together with the said premises hereinbefore firstly mentioned under the numbers hereinbefore respectively mentioned and bounded, on or towards the North by the Girgaum Back Road, on or towards the West by the property of Mistry Mahomed Ibrahim, Haji Hussein Ebrahim and Ismail Ibrahim, on or towards the East by the adjoining property formerly of the said Rangaldas Bhukhandas, on or towards the South by the said premises hereinbefore firstly described.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure formerly known as Amratwadi and now as Amratwadi, situate at Girgaum Back Road in the City of Bombay together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2321 square yards or thereabouts and situate with the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 299, New Survey No. 7843 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 543, New Survey No. 7843 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes formerly under D Ward No. 1321 at 1323 (1) Street No. 1-3, D Ward No. 1322 (1-2) Street No. 2-2a, D Ward No. 1323 (2) Street No. 3a and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the property of the Vendors formerly known as Amratwadi and now forming portion of the Oart now styled as Amratwadi partly by the property of Manilal, widow of Jamnadas Tribhuvandas, partly by the property of Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Bai Saraswatibai Anna Kunte, Krishna Anna Kunte and Mahadev Anna Kunte, on or towards the South by the Compound wall going with the present hereditaments and premises and beyond that partly by the property of the Cadastral of N.S.D. Esparanza, Bhuleswar partly by the property of D. B. Neroy and another and partly by the property of Bhai Babaji Takim and others, on or towards the West partly by the property of the late P. D. Cheves and partly by the passage leading to the Girgaum Back Road and on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors firstly described. The property firstly, secondly and thirdly described above are now collectively known as Amratwadi and bear Cadastral Survey No. 585, Girgaum Division and in the Extract of City Survey shown as admeasuring collectively 5682 square yards and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of the Pension and Tax tenure together with the tenements and sheds standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khatarally Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3836 square yards or thereabouts but in the Extract of City Survey shown as admeasuring 3847 square yards and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 140, 152, New Nos. 1257, 1427, Old Survey No. 468 and 480 and New Survey Nos. 7563, 7576, 2/7196 and 2/7197 and Cadastral Survey No. 372 of Girgaum Division and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Jagannath Bhat-mall partly by Khatarally Lane by the property of Hari Govind, partly by the property of Waman Babaji and partly by the property of Balaji Parshotam, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Badrukhaji Allarakia Jitekar, on or towards the North by the property of Sukhanand Gurmukhar and on or towards the West by the property of Vasanji Naranji Bhimji and partly by the property of Janardhan Mahadev and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes formerly under D Ward No. 1008, Street No. 52, D Ward No. 1021 (1), Street No. 52-52B, D Ward No. 1021 (2), Street No. 52 E, D Ward No. 1021 (3), Street No. 52F and D Ward No. 1033 (1), Street Nos. 52 C-52D-52E, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1934.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8678

AUCTION SALES

CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF LAND AT TALEGAON

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of insolvent Braz Valentine Gomes and with the consent of his daughter and co-owner Mrs. Julia M. Rodrigues and of the mortgagee Bsi Gonabai Manochheer Vakli, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 23-7-34 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122-Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the right, title and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Mrs. Julia M. Rodrigues in land at Talegaon in Poona District, admeasuring about A 57-18G and bearing S. No. 35, 38 and 39.
For further particulars Apply.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Messrs. VORA & Co.,

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY, 18th

July at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at BABULAL MANSION, CHOWPATY SEA FACE, next to VIGNELLI RESTAURANT of Godrej Cupboard, Cottage Piano, Gramophones, Modern Style Household Furniture, such as, Dining Table, Almirahs, Show Cases, Revolving Chests, Veneer Beds, Dressing Office Cushion, Low Rocking Chairs, Electric Gramophone, Fans, Table Lamps, etc. List ready.
VORA & CO.

BIRTH CONTROL

Judges, Magistrates and Doctors, etc., of all provinces of India after 10 years' use of F. P. Pills comparatively declare it the most harmless and sure of all contraceptives (country-made or foreign, as it unfailingly postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. Write for their opinions and details. Price for 4 months' use Re. 24.
Dr. M. BOSE, B.A., M.D., B.L.,
Saldpur (Rangpur), Bengal.

Woman Found Not Guilty Of Killing Baby

Defence Counsel's Plea Of No Evidence Accepted

Tarabai, a Hindu widow aged 30, was acquitted by Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court Sessions on the jury unanimously finding her not guilty on the charges of murdering a new-born child and secretly disposing of its dead body.

Mr. S. D. Vimaladasi conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Sorabji B. Banaji with Mr. Phiroze Shroff defended the accused.

The accused was living with her brother Pannalal Girdharlal Shroff and his wife Motigauri at Shroff Building in Khetwadi. On the night of March 25 last, she went to the lavatory. After some time she requested Hiralal who was sleeping in the passage to wake up her sister-in-law Motigauri and to ask her to take to the bath-room her clothes and some water. As there was no response from Motigauri, Hiralal awoke one Ramanlal Jimalal Shah, a friend of Pannalal's family, who was sleeping outside the latter's room. Ramanlal woke up Motigauri who on going to the bath-room found the accused taking a bath.

Body Found In Gully.

The next morning, the dead body of a newly-born child was discovered in the sweeper's gully adjacent to the building. The police, after investigations, arrested Tarabai and also Ramanlal. The latter who was charged with

abetting Tarabai was discharged last week by Mr. Justice Rangnekar without proceeding with his case, on the ground that there was no "prima facie" case against him.

Motigauri, in her evidence, stated that when she asked the accused why she was taking a bath at such a late hour of the night, she replied that she was in her monthly period. There was medical evidence that the accused had been delivered of a child shortly before her arrest.

No Evidence.

On behalf of the accused, her counsel argued that there was neither direct nor circumstantial evidence to show that the child was murdered. The accused gave birth to the child in the lavatory, and it was possible that asphyxiation was caused by the child having fallen into the cess-pool. It was further pointed out that the accused, in her state of health could not possibly have walked up to the window to throw away the child.

The jury unanimously found the accused not guilty on both the charges.

RIGHT TO TRAVEL IN HIGHER CLASS

Cawnpore Lady Sues Secretary Of State At Jubbulpore On Interesting Claim

A case of an unusual nature, involving the permissibility of a railway traveler journeying in a higher class than that for which the ticket was held, when suitable accommodation was not available, is in progress in Jubbulpore.

The case is that Mrs. Linda Noronha of Cawnpore, proceeding against the Secretary of State for India representing the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, claims the recovery of excess fare and penalty she alleges was recovered from her at Allahabad. Mrs. Noronha maintains that she was granted permission to travel in first class with a second class ticket, as the reserved accommodation she had previously applied for was not available in the train, nor had any reservation for lady passengers been made on the train.

Counsel for the defence took objection to the jurisdiction of the court on the grounds that the cause of action arose at Allahabad, where the excess fare and penalty were realised. Counsel for Mrs. Noronha in reply urged that the cause of action actually arose at Jubbulpore where the alleged wrongful action of the defendant took place.

It was contended that the recovery of the penalty and excess fare was merely a consequence of the omission of the defendant in not providing the requisited accommodation which necessitated plaintiff travelling in a higher class.

When arguments on the question of jurisdiction closed, the case was adjourned for orders on this point to July 27.

9-YEAR OLD GIRL KNOCKED DOWN

Meets With Fatal Accident After Returning From Shop

After buying some "chanas" from a neighbouring shop, Shantabai Hirji, a nine-year old girl, was crossing the road at Null Bazaar Junction on Monday afternoon, when a motor-car knocked her down causing severe injuries. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she succumbed to the injuries shortly afterwards.

Kanji Govardhanadas Buddhaddeo, a businessman of Bombay and owner of the car, stated before the Coroner's jury that on the day of the fatal accident, he was being driven in his motor-car Bom. 22217 along Duncan Road towards Nal Bazaar Junction by his chauffeur, Bapusaheb Bodhasaheb. He saw a young girl running across the road in front of the car.

When the girl was about four or five feet from the car, the chauffeur blew his horn and put on the brakes simultaneously. When the car stopped, witness saw the deceased lying about six to eight feet on the road behind the car.

SHRIMATI AMRIT KAUR TO FAST UNTO DEATH

If Bombay Does Not Succour Assam's Distressed Women

The following statement is issued by Shrimati Amrit Kaur Jamiat Singh:—

"Who does not know the sufferings of the Assam sisters? A humble and modest appeal to the women of Bombay was published on the 13th instant to come forward to give a piece of cloth for the 20,000 absolutely naked sisters of Assam."

"If Bombay Women wanted to listen to the appeal, this work could have been done in one hour. But it seems the appeal has fallen on deaf ears. With the exception of one woman none else has come forward. I simply wonder how the women of Bombay could allow their flood and famine-stricken sisters of Assam to go about naked for a single hour."

The sufferings of Assam are hundred times greater than those of Bihar and it is pity and shame that the Indian leaders and public who did so much for Bihar have totally neglected Assam."

From Sir P. C. Roy's appeal published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" of the 15th instant, it appears that the starving people of Assam are feeding themselves on roots and leaves of trees, and hundreds are dying daily from disease, starvation and exposure."

"I think, Bombay needs more than a mere appeal in the Press for help. I know my life is worthless. Sickly as I am, I am of no use to my country any more. Why not sacrifice this life for the sisters of Assam and die for the sisters of Assam as hundreds of Assamese women are dying over there daily, neglected by mother India."

"The Assamese will be our guests shortly at the time of the Congress in October. How can we show our faces to them? It will be nothing short of humiliation."

"After great consideration, I have definitely decided that if, within five days, the Bombay sisters and brothers do not make resolve to cover the shame of 20,000 sisters of Assam, I shall fast unto death. My fast will begin on the 23rd noon either at Azad Maidan or in the Congress House under the open sky. If by my sufferings, I am able to cover the shame of one woman, I will not have lived in vain. I make it quite clear that none of my relations has anything to do with my present resolve and I arrived at it after all night sitting and mature consideration."

"I humbly appeal to the women of Bombay to stand by their starving naked sisters of Assam."

Witness then took her to the Hospital where she died soon after. The Coroner's jury adjourned the inquest until July 25, pending police investigations.

BY-ELECTION TO LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Europeans Prevail Upon Mr. Duguid To Stand As Candidate

The members of the European community have at last found a candidate to stand for the by-election of one of the two seats in the Indian Legislative Assembly reserved for the constituency.

The seat was going abeying and on two previous occasions not a single nomination paper was received for this vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan, who was recently appointed Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind.

By a special notification Government extended for the third time the date for filing nomination papers and fixed Monday as the last day for receiving nomination.

The Europeans seem to have at last persuaded Mr. A. Duguid, Secretary of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, whose nomination paper was filed before the Collector of Bombay on Monday. Never before has a by-election to this constituency been fixed a third time owing to the non-receipt of nomination papers.

There appears to be an unwillingness on the part of Europeans to represent the community in the Assembly and in this connection it will be recalled the "Chronicle" exclusively published sometime ago a document in which the European community were urged to pay their share of contributions for maintaining members in the Assembly.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY RACE TIPSTER

Case Postponed Till July 26

A further postponement was applied for in the case in which B. Nusservanji alias "Gallop" a Race-tipster is charged with cheating the Maharaja of Idar before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday.

Mr. Mankar the Police Prosecutor, in applying for a further adjournment of the hearing of the case said that the Secretary of the Maharaja had gone to Poona on some urgent business and he was therefore requesting the Court to give an adjournment.

Mr. Saher, who defended the accused, said that on August 4 the Poona Racing Season would commence and his client would be greatly inconvenienced by a further adjournment. He wanted the Maharaja of Idar to enter the witness-box and he would then be in a position to show that this case would not stand even for a minute.

The Magistrate granted the application and adjourned the case to July 26.

SANTA CRUZ VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Election Of The Managing Committee

The enrolling of Congress members in Santa Cruz is going on and up till now about 500 members have been enrolled.

The election of Santa Cruz Village Congress Committee will be held on Tuesday the 24th inst. There are 12 seats in the committee to be filled by election. Those who wish to stand as candidates for these seats, are requested to send in their nominations together with a support from another member to Sir Chandulal Modi, Contractor's Bungalow, Gujar Lane, Santa Cruz before 9 p.m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 22nd July 1934. Both the candidate and the supporter must be members of the S. V. C. C. and must be habitual wearers of Khaddar.

If there are more than 12 candidate election will be held on Tuesday the 24th July 1934 from 8 to 10 a.m. (S. T.) at Santa Cruz Khadi Bhandar, Station Road when Congress members of Santa Cruz are requested to give their votes. If the nominations received are not more than twelve, they will be declared duly elected and their names will be announced on Tuesday the 24th July 1934 at the Santa Cruz Khadi Bhandar.

MEHTAJI ARRESTED

On the charge of misappropriation of money collected as rent, Velji Verji, the mehta of complainant Toharsee Dosa, was arrested by the Byculla Police and placed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, and remanded to police custody till July 23.

Khan Bahadur Yakub Vazir Mahomed, the Collector of Thana, yesterday presided over an annual function of the Thana Shorthand and Typewriting Institution in the Divecha Town Hall.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED

Boy Remanded On Charge Of Attempted Robbery

The story of how a young Muslim boy attempted to commit robbery was narrated before G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazgaon, when the police applied for the remand of Mubaraq Hussein.

His Worship remanded the accused into the Children's Home, Umarnakhi for a period of four days as the boy's relatives have to be traced.

It appears that the complainant, a mineral water seller having a small shop at Kamatipura, was sitting in the shop with his two years old son, Mubaraq Hussein, entered the shop, while another boy who was standing outside called for soda-water. While the complainant's attention was occupied in getting the soda, the accused cut the string of a necklace which hung round the boy's neck by means of a small razor blade. The necklace bore three gold 'Taviz'. He was caught, however, in the act by the complainant who happened to see his movements, and the necklace, and the razor blade, it is alleged, were in the accused's hands.

MONSOON WEAKENS IN PENINSULA

But Is Strong In Punjab And U. P.

POONA, July 17.

The monsoon has been strong in the hills of Punjab and the West United Provinces, and fairly active in Lower Burma. Elsewhere the monsoon has been weak. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, East Central Provinces, and Malabar, Bengal, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Mysore and North Madras Coast, while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Chota Nagpur, East United Provinces, West Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan and South-East Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Victoria Point, two inches; Tavoy, one and half; Amberst Rangoon and Kyaukpou, one; Chittagong, four; Shillong and Darjeeling, one; Dehra Dun, two; Pendra, one and half; Simla, three; Dalhousie, two; Dharampur and Murree, one and half.

FORECAST.

The monsoon will continue to be strong in the hills of Punjab and West United Provinces, and strengthen in Burma and round the head of the Bay of Bengal.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING.

Locally heavy rain is likely in Lower Burma and in Punjab, Kumaon Hills during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

3.8 Degrees Above Normal

CITY'S MINIMUM TEMPERATURE ON TUESDAY AT 8 A.M.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 17th July 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours:—0.00 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m.: 86.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m.: 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours: 87.1 degrees (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours: 80.1 degrees (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m.: 87 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m.: W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m.: 19 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind 24 hours: 178 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours: 26 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m.: (the whole sky cloudy) 10, 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours: 0.05 inches.

Total rainfall during the month: 6.37 inches.

Total rainfall during the year: 31.86 inches.

Weather Remarks: variable sky.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 17TH JULY 1934.

At 6.7 a.m. local time (8-16 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.5 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, July 17.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date: 17-34 Colaba Point 0.05"; Fort 0.10"; J. J. Hospital 0.08"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.06".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 31.82"; Fort 32.87"; J. J. Hospital 32.39"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 30.63".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932: Colaba Point 33.15"; Fort 33.82"; J. J. Hospital 33.87".

Total for the corresponding period of 1933: Colaba Point 15.68"; Fort 23.77"; J. J. Hospital 19.85"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 19.65".

EIGHT MEN ON RIOTING CHARGE

Interesting Trial Opens In Thana

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, July 17.

The case in which Ganpat Narayan Chaudhari and seven others are charged with rioting and assault on Krishnarao Ramchandra Mahatre, his wife, son and brother-in-law with a deadly weapon in front of the complainant's house on the night of June 2 last at Thana, came up for hearing to-day before Mr. M. B. Kunje, City Magistrate of Thana.

RELATED TO EACH OTHER.

Krishnarao Ramchandra Mahatre, giving evidence, stated that he was employed in the Mental Hospital, Thana. The accused were related to each other. On June 1 last, in the evening when the wedding of a neighbour was in progress, witnesses had asked his nephew, who was rather insane, not to create a row. A little later the first two accused approached the witness, and threatened him for rebuking his nephew. After the marriage procession returned at about 10-30 p.m., the fourth accused came to him, threatened him, and dragged him. The first accused beat him, while the third accused struck him on the head as a result of which he began to bleed profusely.

When witness raised an alarm, people collected at the spot. His wife, son and brother-in-law, who came to his rescue, were also beaten. The accused then disappeared. The injured persons, including witness, were taken to the Thana Civil Hospital. For 14 days witness was an indoor patient. He produced his blood-stained clothes in the Court.

HEARING ADJOURNED

The hearing was adjourned for cross-examination of the complainant.

Mr. N. B. Yeravdekar, police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Messrs. G. B. Datar and A. R. Dval for the defence, while Mr. M. K. Pradhan watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

4 BURGLARIES IN 6 DAYS

New Record Of House-Breaking In Model Suburb

Four burglaries in the course of six days within the radius of a furlong, in the model suburb of Khar is the new record of the house-breaking fraternity in the back-yard of Bombay.

The latest victim of their activities in Mr. Isaac Ezekiel, of 6th Road, whose house was broken open and thoroughly ransacked in the early hours of this morning. Mr. Ezekiel went to bed in perfect peace, but at the call of the milkman at 5-30, was surprised to find his clothes scattered, and cup-boards opened, trunks thrown apart.

Shocked at this sight, he switched on all the lights, made a hurried examination of the disordered scene. To his amazement, however, he found nothing missing. The burglar could work in a cool and collected manner because Mr. Ezekiel's family members had left Khar the previous evening and the burglars found the house practically empty. The burglars left some valuable silver goods, saris and other clothes intact, apparently because, like respectable burglars, they would have nothing less than hard cash. This is the fourth house which they have burgled, during the week, without taking anything.

The police are very anxious to trace the culprits and Inspector Shelke is devoting considerable time to hound down the burglars.

An interesting part of the raid on the house, was the fact that the burglar was, at one time, interested in reading a book in Gujarati in "Cure Through Fasting". He was also interested in looking through Greek art pictures in a volume called, "Library of Famous Literature".

Vile Parle Congress Committee

Annual election of the Managing Committee Members will take place on Sunday the 22nd instant.

Those who have paid in their subscription on or before the 15th instant can stand as candidates and they should send in their nomination papers before 9 a.m. on Thursday the 19th inst. at the Secretary (Suman Valla, Juhu Road, Vile Parle).

In the nomination papers the candidates should be proposed and seconded by the Congress members only. If the number of candidates exceeds 11, election will take place on Sunday the 22nd instant.

Time and Place will be announced afterwards.

STEEL CABINETS

that WITHSTAND FIRE

Severe fire burns up oven-baked enamel on the outside but account books and documents inside are not harmed in the least.

Godrej Steel Cabinets and Patent Almirahs are so well constructed and the fit of their doors so secure that flames of fire and dust and insects even cannot pass inside. Hence your expensive dresses, valuable articles and important papers placed in them would be safe against the ravages of fire (burglars, dust and insects also).

The inflammable films at the Shree Sharda Movietone Co., made the fire there very severe. But the

GODREJ Steel Cabinet

protected the books of accounts and important documents that were kept in it, so completely that not the least damage was done to them, though the oven-baked hard enamelling on the outside was burnt up by the severe fire. See the testimonial below:—

SHREE SHARDA MOVIE TONE COMPANY

115, Main Road, Dadar, BOMBAY No. 14.

Date: 15th June, 1934.

Messrs. GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.,

Dear Sirs,—

You must have no doubt learnt from the newspapers of the disastrous fire, which last month broke out at our Studio at Goregaon.

Due to the inflammable nature of the films, the fire was very severe. But we are glad to inform you that all our books of accounts and valuable documents, etc., that were lodged in a Godrej Steel Cabinet, were found to be quite safe and intact, after the fire was extinguished.

We must say that, had we not your Steel Cabinet, all our books of accounts and valuable documents would have been destroyed by fire. We think, we were fortunate in having your Steel Cabinet and our best thanks are due to you for having produced an article of such great utility.

The severe fire has, however, burnt up the paint on the outside and we wish the Cabinet to be restored to its former trim appearance. We shall thank you to send your representative to our Office for this.

With our best thanks.

Faithfully yours,

for Shree Sharda Movietone Co.,

(Sd.) JIVRAJ K. SHETH,

Manager.

Protect your expensive dresses and important papers against fire by keeping them in Godrej Steel Cabinets and Almirahs.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Works:—Lalbaug, Parli, BOMBAY.

SHOWROOMS IN BOMBAY:

(1) Yusuf Bldg. Churchgate St., Fort. (2) Kalbadevi Rd., Vithalwadi.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, DELHI, MADRAS.

Agencies:—Ahmedabad, Karachi, Lucknow, Hyderabad, (Deccan), Bangalore, Coimbatore, Guntur and Trichinopoly.

—

TOWN-PLANNING SCHEME TO COST Rs. 1,25,000

Ghatkopar Municipality To Have Its Own Building

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, July 17.

The Ghatkopar Municipality, at its meeting held yesterday adopted two important propositions of public interest.

The Municipality according to one resolution has decided to put into action the town planning scheme No. 2 (which covers area on the north of the railway station) at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000.

The other resolution carried at the meeting was for purchasing a plot, admeasuring about 2,000 sq. yards, near the station at an approximate value of Rs. 10,000 to construct thereon a municipal building for housing the office establishment.

JURY'S VERDICT IN MURDER CASE

In the case against Dhondiba Shantnu Shinde on the charge of murder at the High Court Sessions, reported in our issue of yesterday, the jury were unanimous that the accused was guilty but were divided by 5 to 4 on the question whether the offence proved was murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

Ultimately, after repeated consultations, 6 of them held the accused guilty of murder and the other three found him guilty of culpable homicide.

On the majority verdict, Mr. Justice Rangnekar sentenced the accused to death.

"PANIC IN MIDST OF PEACE"

Alleged Anti-German Propaganda In Paris

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

Referring to a recent report by a Paris periodical predicting, "A gigantic German air attack on the middle of July" and to Mr. H. W. Wickham Steed's "revelation" in the "Nineteenth Century" and After, speaking of alleged German preparations for wiping out entire cities by chemical or bacteriological warfare, the semi-official "Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz" points out that "here in the midst of peace, an atrocious and panic propaganda, is fabricated, which hitherto, has only been known in times of war and which was even in such times never surpassed."

After stressing that this revival of anti-German propaganda might well serve the purpose of making the enormous increase of the French armaments acceptable to the French public, the "Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz" goes on to say that those, who inspire that new press campaign against Germany are assuming a responsibility of ghastly magnitude. They are creating an atmosphere of fear and hate and are encouraging all sorts of incidents and complications. This is opening up gloomy perspectives which, it is to be hoped, may cause those responsible for this propaganda to come to their senses before it is too late. A. P.

India Prepares For Test Cricket Organised Championship To Be Played In Winter

FINAL MATCH IN BOMBAY

For the first time in India an organised Cricket Competition involving the entire country will be played during the winter months. Such a step by the Board of Control will help to establish a standard whereby future aspirants of Test Cricket will be judged and will infuse into the growing generation an incentive for a high standard of efficiency and the ambition to wear the colours of an Association.

The division of India into four zones is decidedly a correct solution. While there is no rigidity about the qualification of cricketers at this stage of the competition, the rules are fairly comprehensive. A cricketer may play for an association in whose area he was born or in whose area he has resided three consecutive months prior to the commencement of a competition. A fresh arrival in India needs 30 days' residence to qualify him. No restrictions are applied to cricketers who choose to qualify for the Army in India team.

The draw is as follows—

CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP OF INDIA

DRAW.			
EAST.			
Bengal and Assam	at Calcutta.	} at Nagpur	to be mutually arranged
United Provinces	Bye		
C. P. and Berar	Bye	} at Indore	to be mutually arranged
Rajputana	Bye		
Central India	Bye	} at Bombay or Ahmedabad	to be mutually arranged
WEST			
Gujarat	at Bombay or Ahmedabad	} at Karachi	to be mutually arranged
Bombay Presidency (Prop.)	Bye		
Western India States	at Karachi	} at Lahore	to be mutually arranged
Sind	Bye		
NORTH		} at Amritsar	to be mutually arranged
Northern India	at Lahore		
Army in India	Bye	} at Delhi	to be mutually arranged
Southern Punjab	at Delhi		
Delhi & District	Bye	} at Madras	to be mutually arranged
SOUTH			
Madras	at Madras	} at Secunderabad	to be mutually arranged
Hyderabad State	Bye		

* This association, if and when affiliated, will be allotted to the Southern Zone.

SEMI-FINALS.			
North V. East	at Amritsar	} to be played at Bombay.	FINAL
South V. West	at Madras		

FESTIVAL MATCH.
Champion Association V. Cricket Club of India.
at Delhi & Lahore, (in alternate years)

ALL-INDIA HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

Sgt. L. D. Jhaveri Elected
Chairman Of R. C.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the 7th session of the All-India Humanitarian Conference was held on 16th July, 1934, at the office of the Bombay Humanitarian League.

The meeting unanimously adopted the constitution and further transacted the following business:—

1. An Executive Committee of 25 members with powers to add, was elected. 2. Seth Lalubhai D. Jhaveri, one of the pioneers of the Humanitarian movement in India, has been unanimously elected as the Chairman of the Reception Committee. 3. Messrs. Maganlal M. Shah, Lalubhai K. Datta, Ratilal S. Jhaveri, Natvarlal N. Dalal and Mr. Khurshedji J. B. Wadia are elected as General Secretaries. 4. Two sub-committees were then appointed (1) Resolution Drafts Committee and the Fund Committee. Other sub-committee will be appointed later. Mr. S. M. Ghadiali is elected Secretary for No. 1 sub-committee and Mr. Jannadas Harakhaji Sanghvi for No. 2 sub-committee.

As per constitution Rs. five has been fixed as fee for members of the Reception Committee and Societies sympathising with the objects of the Conference will have to pay Rs. 25 as fees for Reception Committee.

Humanitarians are requested to help this function of supreme importance by enlisting themselves as members of the Reception Committee.

All communications for conference should be addressed to: Hon. Secretary, A-I Humanitarian Conference, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay.

ALLEGED BREACH OF SARDA ACT

Case Adjourned To Tuesday Next

Miss Davis Superintendent of the Umerkhadi Children's Home gave evidence on Tuesday in the case, in which Ashabi, Ramzan Khan, and Kazi Launday stand charged with having contravened the Sarda Act. Before Mr. P. L. Thakkar, Presidency Magistrate 6th Court, Mazagaon. According to the prosecution, Ashabi was first married to one Fakrudin, by whom she had a girl named Amnabai. Ashabi later on married accused No. 3 Aminabai, the girl by the first husband was given in marriage to accused No. 2 and at the marriage ceremony Ashabi's second husband was present. The marriage was performed by Kazi Launday. Miss Davis giving evidence stated that the girl's age was twelve, and when she came to know of it she gave notice as it was a case of contravention of the Sarda Act. The case was postponed to Tuesday.

New Delhi.—A notorious train thief who was arrested a fortnight ago and who is now in police custody, on Monday led the police to the Jumna bridge, near Delhi and after crossing seven pliers got down to the river bed and from under a huge boulder, took out five cardboard boxes containing 25 live cartridges each.—A. P.

A public meeting of Marwadi Jains of Bombay has condemned the treatment meted out by the Thakore Sangramsinihi of Asambia (Cutch) and his men to the Jain inhabitants of that village and has appealed to Uvarajshri of Cutch and his Prime Minister to institute inquiries and give relief to the oppressed.

AUSTRALIA & YORKSHIRE DRAW

Visitors Skittle Home Team Wickets

YORKSHIRE—340 and 157
AUSTRALIA—348 and 28 for 1 wkt.

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, July 17. The Australians topped Yorkshire's score by 8 runs, and then their bowlers caused a remarkable collapse in opposing the batsmen when the home side went in again on their second innings. Mitchell, Barber and Leyland were out at 6, 7 and 8 respectively and Turner was out at 44. All were clean bowled.

Mitchell played outside to a ball from Wall and Barber played very late to an inswinger while Leyland lost his off stump to a good length ball which nipped in very quickly. At lunch Yorkshire were 46 for four wickets.

Stutcliffe who did not field in the Australian innings, also did not bat in the Yorkshire Second Innings. The home side were all out for 157 shortly after tea time. There was no time for the Australians to force a win and the match was left drawn, after Brown's wicket had fallen at 28.

AUSTRALIANS.—1st Innings.
Woodfull, c Subst. b Smalles 54
Brown, c Macaulay, b Bowes 140
Bradman, b Leyland 140
McCabe, b Bowes 21
Darling, c Subst. b Bowes 45
Bromley, l-b-w, b Macaulay 16
Barnett, b Bowes 7
Grimmett, b Bowes 8
Ebeling, b Bowes 27
Wall, b Bowes 1
Fleetwood Smith (not out) 1
Extras 14
Total 348

Bowling Analysis:—Bowes 29/4; 100/7; Smalles 1/68; Macaulay 1/41; Leyland 1/39; Verity 0/33; Turner 0/53.

Falls of wickets: 325/8; 341/9.

YORKSHIRE.—2nd Innings.
Mitchell, b Wall 4
Barber, b Ebeling 0
Leyland, b Wall 1
Turner, b Fleetwood Smith 20
Wood, l-b-w, b Fleetwood Smith 59
Sellers, b Wall 13
Verity, c McCabe, b Darling 20
Smalles, l-b-w, Fleetwood Smith 18
Macaulay (not out) 6
Bowes, b Darling 4
Stutcliffe did not bat.
Extras 12
Total 157

Bowling Analysis:—Wall 3/36; Ebeling 1/19; McCabe 0/17; Grimmett 0/30; Fleetwood Smith 3/39; Darling 2/4.
Falls of wickets: 6/1, 7/2, 8/3, 44/4, 102/5, 1/2/6, 139/7, 147/8, 157/9.

AUSTRALIANS.—2nd Innings.
Brown, l-b-w, b Macaulay 12
McCabe (not out) 14
Extras 2
Total (for 1 wicket) 28
The match is drawn.

MUSLIM SCHOLAR HONOURED BY CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

Ph.D. For "History Of Sufism In Bengal"

For the second time in the annals of Bengal a Muslim has been awarded the degree of Ph.D. by the Calcutta University—the first occasion, being the Doctorate conferred on Sir Abdullah Suhrawardy in 1908. Doctor Enamul Haque the lucky recipient is a young Bengal Muslim who has had a distinguished career as a student and since 1929 he has received several Research Scholarships from the Government of Bengal.

EXAMINERS' TRIBUTE.

The thesis "A history of Sufism in Bengal" which earned the honour of doctorate for him was examined by Prof. Yule Bloch of Paris University. Prof. R. A. Nicholson of Cambridge University and Prof. Kishorichand Mahtta of Dyalisingh College, Lahore. In their opinion the thesis was the finest of its kind and on their recommendation Calcutta University conferred the degree on him.

THE THESIS.

The following extracts from Doctor Enamul Haque's preface to his thesis will give an idea of the scope and value of his work. "The main theme of my thesis is to show how Islam under the garb of Sufistic movements, which were in their full swing up to the sixteenth century A. D. in India, entered Bengal, and how it underwent many momentous changes in the hands of the Northern Indian and Bengali Sufis and the Bengal Muslims affiliated to the different schools of Northern Indian Sufi thought. Islam as it was and as it is now prevalent in Bengal is by no means an Islam of the Prophet's or his four worthy lieutenants' time, and it is like this in every Islamic community in the world. Existing facts warrant us to believe that Islam in Bengal is greatly, if not wholly, a Sufistic interpretation of Arabian Islam. The whole cultural history of the Bengali Muslims rests on this Sufi foundation, and I think I am justified to begin my study from this point of view.

HOW ALL-INDIA WON South Africa Fades In Second Half: Clever Football By Visiting Team

Before a colourful crowd of some six thousand, in which the red and turban mingled with not a few irribles at the Indian Sports ground yesterday, the All-India soccer team won the first "Test" against a team of South African Indians by two goals to nil, says "Star of Johannesburg."

The South African team played in the traditional Springbok colours, but their jerseys were of green and gold stripes in distinction to the Europeans' plain green jerseys.

The whole of the first half was played at a great pace and although India were always slightly the more polished, neither side gained any definite advantage. The South African backs, Slengh and Candassany, displayed a rock-like defence throughout this half despite repeated raids by "Choudree and Battacharjee" the All-India left wing pair, who play a game very similar to that of Ferrier and Stevenson of Motherwell.

INDIA SCORES

All-India employ short passing methods with an amazing knowledge of positional play and for the first ten minutes of the game this seemed to upset the South Africans. Then South Africa settled down and with Rungiah Chetty, the centre-half, employing a long pass to either wing the forwards were frequently in front of the Indian goal. The two Govenders on the South African right wing, played clever football, but the insides were seldom allowed to shoot and when they did they found Mir Hoosain in goal impossible to pass.

The Indian wing halves, Nasslam and Chakravorty, began to assert themselves towards the end of the first half and kept their forwards continually on the move. But the defence held and half time came with a blank score sheet.

Right at the start of the second half, Battacharjee robbed Slengh, the South African captain, and in a moment had banged the ball into the net for India's first goal. For a few minutes after this South Africa played fine football in an effort to equalise and Sali, Govender and Naridoo were often in the picture. But then the South Africans seemed to lose their grip and India took command of the game.

Choudree and Battacharjee made the defence look foolish at times, and Ramana and Lakshminarayana kept up a bombardment of the South African goal. But Nadasen was playing the game of his life, and time after time saved what seemed certain goals.

This persistent bombardment was bound to have its effect, and a pass to Lakshminarayana found him well placed for a shot which beat Nadasen all ends up. India continued on the attack for the rest of the game, but there was no further scoring. There was a tendency among the Indian inside forwards to "walk" the ball into the net instead of shooting the moment they were within range. This may have been due to the fact that the hard ground seemed to be affecting their bare feet, making hard shooting a painful business.

Before the game began the teams were presented to the Mayor and Mayoress of Johannesburg. Mr. and Mrs. D. Penry Roberts, who were played on to the field by an Indian Boy Scout band.

Referee: The Rev. B. L. S. Sigamoney.

means an Islam of the Prophet's or his four worthy lieutenants' time, and it is like this in every Islamic community in the world. Existing facts warrant us to believe that Islam in Bengal is greatly, if not wholly, a Sufistic interpretation of Arabian Islam. The whole cultural history of the Bengali Muslims rests on this Sufi foundation, and I think I am justified to begin my study from this point of view.

"In the treatment of the subject I have, as far as possible, taken a dispassionate attitude which may not be palatable in all cases to some of my co-religionists, and I have no other alternative than to make an apology to them. In cases where I have exercised my power of judgment and discretion, I have always given preference to the teachings of the Quran and the Hadith interpreted as directly as possible, of course following the foot-steps of the early saints and teachers of Islam. In order to form an idea of Islam at its best and purest this is the only way; later interpretations have always taken a regional or racial colouring in the different countries and among different peoples.

DULEEP SAYS GOOD-BYE TO CRICKET

Famous Batsman Learns To Play Golf

K. S. Duleepsinghi, the former England Test player says: "I don't think I shall ever play cricket again."

He made this statement to the "Daily Mirror" but added: "Don't say I shall never play again. I am resting practically the whole day now, but in the cool of the evenings, I play a little golf. That is, I try to play my first lesson under Aitken, the professional at Wentworth of the Surrey Club recently. I find it funny, to hit a little ball after the cricket ball in fact nothing surprises me more than when I do hit it and the clubs seem to do what they like and go where they will.

"You can say definitely I have not got my eye on the British open Champion. I shall be content to learn to hit the ball, every time I try to. I miss more often than I have grown to like golf better than cricket." Duleepsinghi said: "Not being able to play cricket 'does not make me very sad just now. All my thoughts are concentrated on getting absolutely fit again. I don't allow myself to think about cricket. I should grow too sad if I dwell on my loss in missing the good friendships I enjoyed while I was with the Sussex team. Just say that I love all games and that I shall love golf when I can play properly."

SPARKLING CRICKET AT VISAPUR

Century By L. D'Souza

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, July 16. Yet another victory was added to the list of successes the Visapur Jail Cricket Team has been scoring during this season. A sparkling innings by L. D'Souza, in which he stopped at the wicket to score his chanceless 127 was the feature of the one day's match played on the Visapur ground between the Home Team and cricket team of the Remount Depot, Ahmednagar. The Jail Team was skippered by Mr. P. L. O'Quinn, Superintendent, whose able captaincy has made the team almost invincible in the district. The Jail team having won the toss elected to bat and knocked 259 runs in less than three hours for the loss of only five wickets. Kamrudin was deadly with the ball. The visitors responded very feebly and were taken out within 54 runs having been compelled to follow on. In their second venture they lost 4 wickets for a paltry 33.

THE JAIL TEAM.

J. B. D'Souza, b Paddu 39
L. D'Souza c Habib, b Paddu 127
Ibrahim b Paddu 0
Khandu b Habib 33
P. L. O'Quinn (Capt.) b Paddu 28
Kamrudin (not out) 18
E. E. Dyer (not out) 1
Extras 13
Total (for 5 wickets) 259

(Sudame, Patil, Dr. Tilve and Kisan did not bat).

THE REMOUNT DEPOT: 1ST INNINGS.

Allari c and b Kamrudin 11
Habib l-b-w, b Khandu 5
Tayanna b Kamrudin 25
Ratnam c and b Khandu 0
Govind b Kamrudin 1
Augustin b Ibrahim 7
Paddu b Ibrahim 0
Hodgson (Capt.) c Patil, b O'Quinn 3
Kalyansingh (not out) 2
Mohamed b Kamrudin 0
Nabab st. b O'Quinn 0
Total 54

SECOND INNINGS.

Allari st. b O'Quinn 0
Habib (not out) 0
Govind c and b Khandu 15
Paddu c and b Khandu 1
Hodgson (Capt.) b Sudame 2
Kalyansingh (not out) 14
Bye 1
Total (for 4 wickets) 33

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDNAGAR, July 16. An interesting cricket match between the Ahmednagar Young Cricketers and the European Gymkhana was played yesterday on the European Gymkhana grounds. The Europeans won the toss and knocked out 135 runs in their first innings.

Mr. Vani of the Young Cricketers was in good form and captured seven wickets. The Young Cricketers could score only 117 runs and thus the match was won by the Europeans.

"CALM ATMOSPHERE" ON PESHAWAR BORDER

But, Pro-Amanullah Propaganda In Khost And Raids By Mohmands In Gandao Valley.

NATHIAGALI, (By Mail). Invasion of the Gandao Valley by the Upper Mohmands, the unrest in Dir and Bajaur caused by the activities of the Faqir of Alingar and disturbances in Khost resulting from Pro-Amanullah propaganda are some of the important events recalled in the Report of the Administration of the Border of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1932-33, which throws interesting sidelights on the Frontier policy of the British Government in India.

Beyond these events, says the Report, the year has been one of calm. The conduct of Afridis has continued to be exemplary, while in the Kurram the tribes evinced no interest in the Khost incursion. In South Waziristan, great progress has been made in the construction of the Razmak-Wana Road and the work has proceeded without any untoward incident. The settlement of the dispute over the alignment of the Frontier between Chitral and Afghanistan in the vicinity of Arandu removed a long-standing cause of friction. The strong action taken by Government at the beginning of 1932 to suppress the Red Shirt movement and restore law and order has had most satisfactory results not only on the internal situation but also amongst the tribes along the border.

TRIBES INCITED.

Describing the disturbances in Khost the Report observes that with the memories of 1929, fresh in their minds the younger and more hot-headed elements of the Wazir and Mahsud tribes found irresistible. The prospects of loot, offered by the Afghan agitators, known as Tor Malank, Lewana, Faqir and Amin Jan, who had incited the Dare Khel to rise against the Afghan Government. By the end of February 1933 about four to five thousand tribesmen had crossed the border to attack the Afghan Forces. A cordon of regular troops with R.A.F. co-operation was established between Arawal and Datta Khel and on March 9th His Excellency the Governor of North-West Frontier Province flew to Wana and Sarazogha to announce to representative Jirgas that, if the tribesmen did not return within four days, Government would take such action as it thought fit against their homes. This warning rapidly had the desired effect. As a security against a recurrence of similar trouble, the Wazirs and Mahsuds were ordered to deposit rifles to the value of Rs. 2 lakhs for three years and in addition 600 rifles were forfeited by members of the Lashkar, who reside in protected areas.

GOVT'S WARNING TO MOHMANDS.

Dealing with Peshawar Border, the Report explains the events following the attack on 12th April by the Upper Mohmands on the Halimzai, in revenge for the latter's refusal of passage to the British Border to the Mohmand Lashkar in January 1932. The Halimzais inflicted about twenty casualties on the aggressors, while suffering only six themselves, but their loss in material and prestige was very considerable. The Usman Khel Baezal and Khwazal Lashkar succeeded in burning several Halimzai villages before it retired. The history of the Mohmands under the District for the remainder of the year consists mainly of the aftermath of this affair. Since intercourse with Peshawar District is vital to the Upper Mohmands, they naturally reacted by starting preparations for a fresh attack. To meet this, threat steps were immediately taken to effect some cohesion among the Lower Mohmands; a number of rifles were issued and

Khassadars were posted in the upper villages. Assurances of troops were also given to the Halimzai and Tarakzai Jirgas at Shabagadar. Simultaneously a message was conveyed to the Upper Mohmands that—(A) Government would welcome a peaceful settlement of the dispute between two divisions of the Mohmands; (B) but if the Upper Mohmands persisted in their intention of attacking the Halimzai against the latter would be supported by troops, if necessary (C) Government had no desire to occupy any portion of Mohmand country or to send troops into the Gandao, unless the latter course were forced on them by the action of the Upper Mohmands themselves (D) further misbehaviour by the Upper Mohmands would be punished by exclusion from the Peshawar District.

UNREST IN GADUN.

Touching on Yusufzai Border, the Report says that unrest has continued in the Gadun country. The proposal to extend Government control by establishing Khassadar Posts to be paid for by the Gaduns themselves, has been dropped owing to the attitude of the Salars, from which it was clear that, that section of the tribe would be willing neither to co-operate nor to make payment. PRO-AMANULLAH PROPAGANDA. After mentioning the peaceful atmosphere of the Khyber and Kohat Borders and paying tribute to the conduct of Afridis, the Report deals with the "eventful year" on the Kurram Border, where throughout the summer rumours of the activities of Pro-Amanullah Propagandists, the Lewana, Faqir, Tor Malank and others, were current and reports, that they had met with some success among Mangals and Zadrans were frequently received.

The Report recalls the execution of General Ghulam Nabi in Kabul and the great excitement that followed for a time, when it seemed likely that the Afghan Government would be involved in operations against a powerful combination of tribes. The situation, however, rapidly improved. The outstanding event of the year on the Bannu Border was the repercussion caused in the Bannu District by the disturbances in Khost. Immediate action, with the aid of Frontier Constabulary was taken, and at midnight, various villages inhabited by Bakka Kha Wazirs were surrounded in order to arrest any relations of those, who had gone to Khost. In all twenty arrests were made and the result proved most salutary. 83 rifles to the value of Rs. 2,760 were taken as a fine from the sections who took part in the Khost activities.

LESS CRIME.

Success achieved in the progressive reduction of crime on the Border during the last seven years is illustrated by means of statements given in the Report. Altogether seventeen raids were committed as compared to twenty-one in the previous year and property worth Rs. 2,747 was looted, during the year under report as compared to more than eighteen thousand during the previous year, while a satisfactory number of outlaws have been apprehended with the result that their number has been reduced in all cases except Peshawar, where 31 were arrested or surrendered but 71 new outlaws were proclaimed during the year under report.

The Report closes with tributes of admiration for the services rendered by the Frontier Corps and Frontier Constabulary on whom frequent calls have been made to undertake operations extra to their routine duties.—A.P.

GLOUCESTER WIN AGAIN

Middlesex Dismissed For 91 Against Derby

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, July 16.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Surrey 240 and 355 (Gregory 104; Freeman 8 for 136). Kent 182 (Valentine 52) and 50 for one.

Warwick 429 for 9 declared (Cranmore 113). Northants 164 (Snowden 57; Bakewell 60; and following on, 142 for 2, Bakewell 70 not out).

Sussex 493 for 6 declared, (Cox 72, H. Parks 100 not out). Hamp-

shire 91 (J. Cornford 4 for 26), and, following on, 173 for 5 (Moor 73).

Derby 244 and 242 for 6 (Skinner 79). Middlesex 91 (Mitchell 6 for 56).

Notts 540 (Walker 90; Hardstaff 90; Keeton 223; Voce 53).

Glamorgan 293 and 107 for one (Dyson 54 not out). Essex 184 (F. Unwin 56).

Gloucester won by an innings and 221 runs, Gloucester 464 for 9 declared, Leicester 137 (Sinfield 8 for 40) and, following on, 106 (Goddard 9 for 37).

The Australians had made 314 runs for the loss of 7 wickets at the close of the day's play. After Bradman's departure, the wickets fell at short intervals. Somerset 224 for 4 (J. Lee 101, White 69). Lancashire 484 for 6 declared (Watson 178, Parkinson 50).

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 7, 1990
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 6, 1333
Parsi: Behman 14 1303
Sunrise: 6h 9m
Sunset: 7h 19m
High Water: 3-34 15-38
Low Water: 9-24 22-12
Y.M.C.A. (Student Branch), public lecture: "What has Christianity to Say to the Agnostic," by Rev. James Kellock, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Rd., 6-30 p.m.
THURSDAY, July 19
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH
PATUCK—Nowroji Hormusji, died Sunday 15th July, 1934, at Andheri, age 83 years.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BAND AT POONA BUND GARDENS
By kind permission of the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Thursday (19th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Dreams and Death" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION
Mr. A. K. Divakar will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) on "The Need of an International Second Language."

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND
The Municipal Commissioner and the Councilors of 'C' Ward will meet near the Bhulshwar Fire Brigade Station on Thursday July 19 at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward, who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

LATE MR. K. B. VAIDYA
We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. K. B. Vaidya (38), son of late Mr. B. S. Vaidya, a well-known bookseller and publisher of Bombay. The deceased was a Preventive officer in H. M. Customs, and was also the Hon. Treasurer of H. M. Customs Recreation Club. He belonged to respectable Maratha family and was very popular among his colleagues.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS
Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s.s. "President Monroe" Voy. 34 left Singapore on the 17th inst. via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 26th inst. and will sail again on the 27th inst. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

The homeward P. and O. mail steamer "Comorin" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th inst. arrived at Port Said at 9 p.m. on the 16th inst. and left there at 3 a.m. the following day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

JEHANGIR WADIA BUILDING, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"DREAMS AND DEATH"
followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, July 18th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—The Kemel Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sadie MacKee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"After To-night" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Ann Vickers" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Welcome Danger" Daily at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Queen's Affair" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari" Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLYBL—"Throne of Delhi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Sinhasan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Seva Sadan" Time as usual.
EDWARD—"The Hurricane Express" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Ranchandi" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Krishnaraja Yuddha" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. A topical talk.
7-45 p.m. A pianoforte interlude.
7-55 p.m. George West's Concert Party.
8-25 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-00 p.m. British Film Stars, a talk.
9-15 p.m. Variety, a programme of gramophone records.
9-45 p.m. The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. A topical talk.
10-50 p.m. Gramophone records.
11-00 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.

3 ARTS CLASSICAL RECITAL
Ustad Inayat Khan Sahib son of Ustad Khansab of the well-known musical house of Indore has come to Bombay for the first time. A classical demonstration of his performance on the "Kuchuk-beena" and "Sitar" will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at Aiwane Rifat. The Khansab will perform Yemen Alaap in the four classical "Baniya" namely, Khandari, Gobarhari, Dagar, and Nakhari. Lovers of music will probably hear for the first and last time an exponent like Inayat Khan.

ASSEMBLY BYE-ELECTION
The Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Monday observes that under the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 14 of the Legislative Assembly Electoral Rules, the Governor-General has called upon the Bombay (European) Constituency to elect, on or before the 24th August, 1934, a person for the purpose of filling the vacancy caused in the said Assembly by reason of the resignation of Mr. D. N. O'Sullivan.

The Government, therefore, has appointed the dates, hours and place as under—
Tuesday (17th July) for nomination of candidates.
Wednesday (18th July) for scrutiny of nomination papers.
Monday (23rd July) from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. for voting.
Tuesday (24th July) (12 noon at the office of the Collector of Bombay) for counting of votes.

RAMAKANT KRISHNA BHENDE SCHOLARSHIPS FUND

The selection of the students for the scholarships to be awarded from the above Fund will be made shortly by the Board of Trustees of the Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund from among the poor and deserving students belonging to the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community (all sub-section included).
Male students who after passing their Matriculation Examination from any of the High Schools at Poona intend to prosecute their studies further in any College may submit their applications to the Managing Trustees, Ramakant Krishna Bhende Scholarships Fund.
Girl students, poor and deserving of the said community studying in the Poona Female High School (otherwise known as the High School for Indian Girls) or in the Poona Female Training College may also put in their applications.
All applications must be made on the prescribed form of the Board and reach the office of the Managing Trustees L. S. Dabholkar, Anand Kanan, Chowpatty, or P. V. Lavd, Saraswat Colony, Somwar Peth, Poona City on or before the 15th inst.

DISPOSING OF STOLEN PROPERTY

Two Young Men Sent To Jail

For being in possession of 25 iron rail chairs, belonging to the G.I.P. Railway Company, two young men were sentenced by Mr. M.A.F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Tuesday.

Jetha Jeya (20), a sweeper and Khader Ahmed (22), a labourer, were arrested by Sergeant Gibbs of the De Lisle Road Police Station on June 29, when the two accused, along with a cartload of scrap-iron, were trying to dispose of the rail chairs in De Lisle Road.

THE CHARGE.
They were first charged with theft, but as there was no evidence to show that the theft was committed by them, charges were framed against them for having stolen property found in their possession.

The Magistrate disbelieved their story and found them guilty of an offence under sec. 411, I.P.C. Both the accused admitted three previous convictions. Both the accused were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months each.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT STABBING

Accused Gets Week's Imprisonment And Rs. 100 Fine

Judgment in the case of a Pathan who was charged with disorderly behaviour in Naigaum Road, when he was alleged to have assaulted one Govindaraj, a cycle-shop keeper and attempted to stab him with a pen-knife, necessitating the intervention of Deputy Inspector Hewson of the Gandevi Police Station, was delivered by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court on Tuesday.

It may be recalled that on July 9 last, Saiful Mirza, a Pathan, was alleged to have assaulted Govindaraj in front of his cycle shop, in the course of an altercation. He was further alleged to have attempted to stab the complainant and whipped out a knife but was successfully thwarted in his attempt by the timely intervention of Police Officer Hewson, who chanced to pass that way in his car. The Police Officer after a struggle with the Pathan disarmed him and marched him off to the Police Station.

Deputy Inspector Hewson stated in the court that he had to strike a blow on the nose of the Pathan in the struggle to disarm him. The accused denied having attempted to stab the complainant and stated that he exercised restraint in the face of provocation by the complainant. He could not say why the Police Officer should have hit him.

JAILED AND FINED.
The Magistrate rejected the defence story, found the accused guilty and convicted and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one week and directed him to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a further period of three weeks.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS	
Trains	Arrivals
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	9 00
Madras Express	10 25
Deccan Queen	10 35
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	15 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
Departures	
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Punjab Mail	15 30
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chhokri	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger trains	
Arrivals at Bombay Central	
No.	Up Passenger
No. 20 Up Delhi Express	5 50
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 30
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55
Departures from Bombay Central	
No.	Down Passenger
No. 11 Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 55
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 13 Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER
On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

SILVER WEDDING FUND

Nearly A Lac Spent For Indian Military Scholarships

The Silver Wedding Fund spent nearly Rs. 94,000 during 1933 on scholarships for the children or dependents of Indian soldiers and officers, who had fought in the Great War and subsequent war-like operations. Nearly Rs. 46,000 were allotted to the Punjab, while the United Provinces had Rs. 19,300, Bombay Rs. 6,000, Madras Rs. 2,100 and Rajputana Rs. 2,800. The administrators of the Fund continue to follow the restrictions imposed last year, namely: (a) The scholarships of existing scholars to be continued only up to the end of their present stage of education, (b) The standard demanded for the continuance of existing scholarships from year to year will be made more rigid, and no candidate who falls in an annual examination will have his scholarship renewed, (c) New scholarships will be granted on a gradually decreasing scale for the next two years.

(d) After 1935 no new scholarships will be granted for study, either in England or in India. The total assets of the Fund at present exceed Rs. 412,000. No scholarship for study abroad was granted from the fund during 1933, but a scholarship of Rs. 750 a year was given to a candidate for study at the Indian Military Academy. At the end of April 1934, 39 scholarships were held by students belonging to this Presidency.

Applications for scholarships from residents of this Province must be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

ACCUSED PLEADS FOR MERCY

Gets 4 Months For Snatching Away Purse From Passenger's Pocket

Abdullah Ahmed (22) was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four months for snatching away a purse from the pocket of a passenger on his way to Bijapur on May 19 last, by Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, on Tuesday.

Khimji Jethaji of Calicote, Bijapur District, was about to board the Down Madras Express at Dadar on May 19 last, on his way to Bijapur. He felt a sudden pull at his pocket and saw the accused removing the purse. The accused at first denied the charge and attempted to call defence witnesses to show that he was not the person involved in the theft.

But on Tuesday he admitted his offence and pleaded for mercy. The Magistrate observed in his judgment that the accused having two previous convictions, appeared to have taken to evil ways. Considering the age of the accused and also the fact that he remained in the police custody for about two months, the Magistrate sentenced him as above.

PANDIT MALAVIYA

Leaves For Benares
Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya left for Benares on Tuesday night by the Calcutta Mail.

RESPONSE TO CONGRESS CALL UNABATED

More Members Join Reception Committee

The following is the further list of persons enrolled as members of the Congress Reception Committee:—
376 Sjt. Thakordas Atmaram Gandhi
377 Sjt. Ratilal Atmaram Gandhi
378 Dr. Chhabdasi Tribhuvandas Gandhi
379 Sjt. Kalidas S. Doshi
380 Sjt. Chuniabhai Jethabhai Patel
381 Sjt. Ratilal Parratishanker Jani
382 Sjt. Shrawakshwar Nasarwanji Shah
383 Sjt. Nanchand Gulabchand Shah
384 Sjt. Nandlal Chaggnanlal
385 Sjt. Ishwardas Venilal
386 Sjt. Bhagwandas G. Thaker
387 Sjt. Cooverji V. Curemsey
388 Sjt. Naval C. Jerajanji
389 Sjt. Vasanti Ogatan Bhanani
390 Sjt. Anurad Bhupatral Oza
391 Sjt. Jagatram S. Vaidya
392 Shmt. Ambuben J. Vaidya
393 Sjt. Navinchandra Tuljaram Khandwala
394 Sjt. Harilal Mayaram Khakhari
395 Sjt. Moolji Dayal
396 Gopaladas Bansidhar
397 Sjt. Nansy Morarji
398 Sjt. Jannadas D. Meghji
399 Sjt. Khushal Khenjer Shah
400 Sjt. Vinayak Jagannath Bhide
401 Sjt. Bhagwandas Mangaldas Jagirdas
402 Sjt. Meghjee Jevandas
403 Sjt. Choonilal Devakaran
404 Sjt. Manoo Devakaran Nanji
405 Sjt. Kalyanji Mohanjee
406 Sjt. Bhikabhai Bhudurdas Kothari
407 Sjt. Gopaladas H. Broker
408 Sjt. Amritlal Kalidas
409 Sjt. Chimanlal Virchand
410 Sjt. Dhanshuklal Chumilal Mehta
411 Rajchand D. Zaveri
412 Sjt. J. R. Pilani
413 Shmt. Babibai Mulji Dayal
414 Shmt. Kasturbai Pramji Chawpsey
415 Shmt. Lilavati Gordhandas Govindji
416 Sjt. Parmanand Velji
417 Sjt. Gordhandas Tricumdass
418 Shmt. Benabai H. Bhatia
419 Shmt. Bai Manibai Chaturbhui Dayal
420 Sjt. Khulaldas Kurji Parekh
421 Sjt. Vrajilal Raichand
422 Sjt. Krishna Baldev A Javeri
423 Sjt. Ganpatji Shanker Desai
424 Sjt. Trickandas Mulji Shah
425 Sjt. Devidas Kalyanji
426 Sjt. Manilal B. Patel.
427 " Varjivandas Tulsidass.
428 " Begraj Gupta.
429 " Jannadas Adukia.
430 " Umodulji Neman.
431 " Jagjivandas Dosubhai.
432 Seth Savaldas Madhavdas.
433 " Prahaladdas Govindram.
434 " Purshottam Surchand.
435 Sjt. Pratapray Manmohan.
436 " Jagmohandas Mukerji.
437 " Brijmohan Rameswandas Loyalka.
438 Shmt. Dropadibai B. Loyalka.
439 Sjt. Sagarmal Loyalka.
440 Shmt. Bhagirathibai Loyalka.
441 Sjt. Damodar Karsondas.
442 " Manihalai Mathubhai.
443 " Nagindas V. Khandwalla.
444 " Babalchand Keshavilal Mody.
445 " Purnanand Mahanand Bhat.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Executive Council Meeting On July 22.

The first meeting of the Executive Council of the Congress Reception Committee will be held on Sunday, July 22, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

AGENDA

- I. Election of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee.
- II. Formation of the following Sub-Committees and their officers:—
 - Finance
 - Pandal and Delegates Camp Construction
 - Volunteers
 - Exhibition
 - Reception and Accommodation
 - Publicity
 - Decoration
 - Medical
 - Water, Drainage and Sanitation
 - Electricity
 - Kitchen
 - Music and Recreation
 - Requirements
 - General Purpose
- III. Authorising the Treasurers and the Secretaries to operate upon the Bank accounts.
- IV. Fixing the site for Congress Exhibition, etc.
- V. Appointing of Auditors.
- VI. And any other business that may be permitted by the Chair.

SALSETTE CONGRESS ELECTION MEETING

The Hon. Secretary of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee,

Will Seth Mathradas Reconsider?

Indian Merchants' Chamber Expresses Confidence

DECIDES TO SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURES

The decision to send its representative to the Legislatures in view of the changed political situation in the country was reached at a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber held on Tuesday evening. Mr. Manu Subedar, the Vice-President of the Chamber, was in the chair.

IN RESPONSE TO MANDATE.
By a resolution passed in 1930, the Chamber decided to withdraw its representatives from the Legislatures as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government. The representative of the Chamber in the Assembly was Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas and in the Bombay Council the late Seth Lalji Naranji, both of whom resigned in response to the mandate.

Since that year, the Chamber was not represented in the Legislatures. The present decision is in the nature of a recommendation to the General Body, which, it is expected, will endorse the

Mr. Horniman's 61st Birthday

Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of the "Bombay Sentinel" was entertained to tea by the Editorial staff of the "Bombay Sentinel" on the occasion of his 61st birthday on Tuesday evening.

Mr. R. S. Paddibiri of the "Bombay Chronicle" extended felicitations to Mr. Horniman and wished him many happy returns of the day. He said that since Mr. Horniman came out to India, he had been serving the country and humanity and his zest for public service had increased with his age. Mr. M. N. Cama, the Proprietor of the paper also joined in the tribute to Mr. Horniman.

Death Due To Heart Failure

"Death due to heart failure after operation for fracture of right thigh bone sustained from accidental fall on him of a sack of vegetables." This was the Coroner's verdict at the inquest held over the body of Gopal Babu, aged 14.

G. S. B. S. LEAGUE

The managing committee of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, met on 8th July at Tulsi Building, Khetwadi Back Road, Girgaum, to consider the applications for help from students learning in High Schools and the scholarships for the year 1934-35 have been awarded as shown below:—

- Bombay 6 students, Rs. 159 a year.
 - Karwar 11 students, Rs. 291 a year.
 - Ankola 11 students, Rs. 300 a year.
 - Kumta 13 students, Rs. 312 a year.
 - Honawar 16 students, Rs. 384 a year.
 - South Canara 9 students, Rs. 237 a year.
 - Moffusli 6 students, Rs. 150 a year.
 - Seva Sadan (lady student) 1 student, Rs. 25 a year.
- Seventy-three applications were thus granted scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,858. In all 113 applications were received, out of which 40 applications had to be regretfully rejected for want of funds.

Thana, writes:—
The general election meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee, Thana, will be held on Saturday (21st inst.), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. Dadasahib Padhye's bungalow. Members are requested to make it convenient to bring with them their membership receipts.

ARRESTED FOR BEATING WIFE

CAWNPORE, July 17.
It is reported that one person attacked his wife with a "gandas" in village Darauli in Derapur Tehsil, as he suspected her of illicit intimacy with some other person.

She received several injuries, but had been saved before she could be put to death. The man was arrested, while the woman was removed to hospital.—United Press.



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BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934

THE AGENCY SYSTEM

The series of articles which Prof. Davar contributed to these pages on the evils and inefficiency of the Managing Agency System (and which have now been issued in a book form) point attention to that aspect of the Indian Companies law, and the organisation of industrial and commercial enterprise in the country, which has long clamoured for drastic amendment. When and how the Government of India will amend the Companies Law in this country is known yet only to the initiates in the mysteries of government. But that this cardinal feature in the organisation of Indian industrial and commercial corporations stands utterly condemned there can be no dispute to-day. The basic reasons that originated this system,—of which Prof. Davar gives only two, viz., supplying financing and technical ability, for the starting and management of the concern,—no longer justify the maintenance of the system, if they ever did so, in the era of Indian industrial expansion. The Managing Agency System is historically, the creation of those exigencies of foreign commerce which the agents and factors of the English corporations or firms dealing with India felt in their business and which the growth and importance of such agents perpetuated in the generations that followed. When, however, industry, under its modern organisation and financing, came to be established in India, this ancient and obsolete heritage of the days of the East India Company had no other value except that of sheer imitation,—at least by the Indians who retained the system. For the European business houses, which were at the same time starting industrial and commercial enterprises of their own in this country, side by side with serving as agencies of similar concerns in Britain, the principle of Managing Agency had a justification, somewhat stronger than that of mere imitation. But for the Indians venturing into modernised, Europeanised, large-scale industrial or commercial venture, the retention of the system of Managing Agents was only an invitation to inefficiency and exploitation.

Its Evils

Once, however, that the system was copied, it acquired a sort of vested interest that all its known evils and proved weaknesses to-day do not suffice to destroy. The financing of large-scale industrial or commercial ventures is no longer done by the Managing Agents from their own resources, either initially or in the course of the working of the concern. The companies entrusted to well-known managing agents easily obtain subscribed-capital in the open market; while, for the day-to-day working capital, reliance may quite safely be placed on the banks, deposits from customers of the concern, loans, or debentures raised in the open market. The Agents, however, on the excuse of obtaining capital, secure for themselves fat commissions,—sometimes on output, often on sales, rarely on net profits,—as Mr. Davar has shown. If these commissions, and a host of additional, analogous charges made by the Managing Agents for managing or mismanaging their concerns were saved to the Company's real proprietors, the shareholders would benefit substantially, and the general expansion of the country's economic life would progress apace. Similarly, the technical skill in the daily conduct of the concern, alleged to be supplied by the Managing Agents, has only resulted in the power to these persons of such vast dimensions in the matter of appointing technical staff, managerial and clerical, and carrying on the day-to-day working of the concern, that there is not seldom no regard paid to the demands of efficiency or solvency of

the concern. The present plight of the textile industry is due, in no small measure to the evils of nepotism rampant in not a few mills in the recruitment of staff for the management of the mills, their sales, their stores and material purchased on their account. In some cases corruption and dishonesty of the worst description, and in innumerable channels, are alleged to be not a rare characteristic of the managing agency system viewed in everyday surroundings. The nominal directors are seldom the real managers of the concern,—being in some cases creatures of the Managing Agents, who would not dare to raise their heads in protest against any doubtful practices carried on by the Managing Agents in a Company in which they may happen to be directors. It is all a vicious circle, which will not be cured, unless the axe is laid at the root of the mischief.

Need For Publicity

Mr. Davar has confined his critique of the Indian joint stock enterprise mainly to this aspect of the Managing Agency system. But if the basic principles of the Company Law have to be revised, and the law amended accordingly, opportunity will, we trust, be taken to correct several other evils, which have also crept into the working of the joint stock enterprise in the country, and the system of its daily administration and financing. There is one particular point for reform, which we fear has not been emphasized as much as its intrinsic merits require. We refer to the need for publicity,—not only in the sales department, but also in the general statistics and common information relative to the working of the concern. It would do no harm to the concern to publish such information, as it will only help to strengthen considerably the action of those who are concerned with the general economic development of the country. There is to-day no information publicly available as to the sources from and the methods by which the existing aggregate joint stock enterprise in the country is financed, much less the classes from whom the sinews of war are derived. We know nothing of the "Interlocking Directorates" though, if the truth were known, it would perhaps be found that less than a hundred individuals control probably 90 per cent of the total joint stock enterprise, in centres like Bombay. There is, again, a great need for restoring the real power of the true proprietor,—the shareholders,—though this defect will not be entirely cured by amending the law in regard to the shareholders' voting powers, proxies, time of meetings and the like. It needs a strong efficient organisation for the proprietors,—something like the Bombay Shareholders' Association,—which should function in the best interests of the average investor. Lastly, in the actual management of the joint stock concerns, steps must be taken to avoid the evils of nepotism. Whatever the faults and shortcomings of bureaucratization, it is indispensable for the day-to-day working of a large industrial or commercial concern. And such industrial and commercial bureaucracy will prove a curse to the country, if care is not taken, from the very start, to obtain men for such posts by some system of open competitive examinations, conducted by a national association for the supply of skilled labour and technical staff to such concerns. These are suggestions that could easily be incorporated in the projected and promised amendment of the Companies Law; and we trust the industrial and commercial associations, as well as leaders of public opinion in the country will strive their best to see that these overdue reforms are immediately and adequately effected.

The Last Session

The present session of the Legislative Assembly promises to be even more accommodating to Government's wishes than the past few ones were. And the only comforting thought to the public is that the session will be

the last of an utterly unrepresentative and discredited body. The fact that even leave was not granted by the Assembly to any of the three adjournment motions of which notice was given by Mr. Maswood Ahmad, Moulvi Shafi

AN EVENING IN BOMBAY

Sky of amber hue
Opal tinted clouds
Waves of steely blue
Seagulls in crowds.

Yachts in white array
Glide o'er crests of foam
Till the close of day
Marks the return home.

Ships that sail the seas,
Anchored now at rest,
In the evening's breeze,
Rock with stately zest.

Shadows creep apace,
Sets the golden sun,
Ends a day of grace,
Sees a night begun.

Tranquil falls the night,
Radiant moon serene,
Glimmer harbour lights
On the placid scene.

Watch the moonbeams gleam
O'er the rippling sea,
Hear the tuncful theme
Of its melody.

Music, sweet and clear,
Greet the fall of night,
Hear thoughts so dear,
Memories so bright.

WALTER. W.

Daudi and Mr. Harbans Singh shows the extent of demoralization that has come over the Assembly. It is obvious that all the motions were regarded from the purely communal point of view. The motion with regard to the ban on "Red Shirts" deserved better consideration without any communal bias. But if the few, who supported it, are really earnest, they can agitate effectively in the country, and they will have the full support of all Congressmen without any communal discrimination. It is suspected that orthodox Hindus and Muslims, who distrust social legislation like the Untouchability Bills and the Sarda Act, are combining with officials and other supporters of Government to kill the Untouchability Bills somehow or other. The suspicion is strengthened by the decision of the Government to take up the consideration of the Temple Entry Bill on the 25th of August, that is, at the far-end of the session, when several non-official members are expected to be absent and when official votes might decide the fate of the Bill. The orthodox Hindu members on their part are understood to have tabled a number of amendments on the non-official list, which are early on the business list. It is said they will go on talking on these amendments, hoping thereby to block the passage of the Temple Entry Bill. Moreover, the enormous body of opinion received from the public will furnish ample material for talk to those who wish to talk out the Bill. In these circumstances the fate of the Bill will depend largely on Government's attitude towards it. And so far their attitude has not at all been reassuring.

The Government are fully conscious of the submissive attitude of the present Assembly and particularly of the present session, wherein communalism has ruined any chance of effective opposition. And Government have made good use of this fact, and are still doing so by hastening to bring forward measures which would be stoutly resisted in a truly representative House. One such measure is the Bill seeking to make permanent the Anti-Terrorist Law in Bengal. Another measure is that which seeks to create a new class of Indian Military Officers passing through the Dehra Dun College, who are to have a status inferior to that of the King's Commissioned Officers. It is also feared that as the new type of Officers is proposed to replace the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, the pace of Indianisation of the Army would be considerably retarded. The details of the Bill and their significance will have to be very critically examined by the Select Committee to which the Bill has been too hastily referred by the House. But it seems almost certain that finally Government will get the House to pass the measure in the form they desire. They are evidently making the best of an opportunity which they will not have again. The impotence of the present Assembly and its obvious causes must be an eye-opener to the people at the next general election and induce them to return a strong Congress majority with which it should be impossible for Govern-

SOME : : YOUNG : : HOPEFULS : : They Have Only One Aspiration And That Is That Every Bar Library Is Fitted Up With A Cocktail Bar

(BY NARAD.)

Like crocodiles stretched on a bank, there they lie, rows of them, in armchairs, settees, sofas, basking in the reflected glory of their ancestral bank balances. Smoking pipes, cigars, cigarettes, they lie stretched all day, offering each other decantations of tea and coffee, haw having at each others' stupidities and contentment sits on their faces like a top-hat on a millionaire. From eleven to five, six precious hours a day, they sit and guffaw and then retire to their pampered homes, change clothes and drive to clubs or tea parties to continue their interrupted trains of thoughts, till dinner calls them home and then there is well-earned repose.

Stupid Inanities

They dismiss each and everything with a wave of the hand, with a brusque "bloody awful." What a range of stupidities can a show of cynicism cover? How superior it can be made to look with continued, persevering practice! One wonders what is wrong? This cynicism is symptomatic of the age but in India it is merely passive resistance to all influences from anywhere. These leisured classes in India, who borrow their speech from Michael Arlen and their ideas from whiskey bottles, waste a lifetime in fragile utilities, a life without any purpose or aim or work. One is amazed. Those youths that spend years at foreign universities, come back and settle down to a complacent life while trying to give it a look of superior scorn. They are

not Gandhites. Communists, Fascists, Imperialists or anything, displaying a complete absence of understanding, an absence of interest in anything beyond themselves. Yet some of them were equipped so well for life, with a background of tradition and culture and a foreground of unearned leisure and a certain amount of intellectual groundwork. In stupid inanities they have built a fortress of their own, a bulwark against all possible intrusion either by persons outside their ilk or ideas outside their brains. They have raised a dam against the currents of life and life in India is not yet strong enough to break through.

Human Pachyderms

These human pachyderms retire within the tortoise shells of their own limitations the moment they are faced with a new idea, they bury their heads like ostriches in the sands of their ignorance and defy the oncoming rush of life with all the intelligence they possess. One does not deny them intelligence, one merely regrets their not putting it to any use. Why decried the Indian masses, the Indian "dead souls", the Indian mouljik for his ignorance, the cultivated apathy of the upper classes gives causes for despair. And yet of them have risen Gandhi, Nehru, the Patel brothers, C. R. Das, Subhas Bose and a host of others. It is surprising how many of our leaders have risen from the Bar. From the earliest days of Indian nationalism, the Bar has provided unceasingly of the best in the land and look at it to-day, an

arid mass, a bundle of rotting minds and intellects.

The Work That Awaits

And one expects so much from them, this body of youthful minds that have had the best of everything, that stands in the heritage of intellectual fire and courage and sacrifice. I am not saying that all of them should become political leaders. India has had a surfeit of them lately, but there are other things to be done. Greater than the need of a political regeneration lies the regeneration of society, of our entire social structure in which we have condemned living men and women to generations of humility and servitude until they have begun to believe that they are born for no better. There are miles and miles of land, from one end of the country to another, where ignorance and superstition reign supreme, where people live and starve all their lives, paying a toll of harassed extortion from which even death does not provide an escape, where people are exploited physically and morally, where they are born merely to die. We cannot afford to brush these facts aside with a gesture of the hand, calling for another round of drinks at the same time and small chat of chorus girls and the glorious times in Paris and St. Moritz.

If these youths are superior to politics and social work, what have they to show in the field of intellectual achievements? Have they ever written anything beyond singing cheques, have they ever thought of anything beyond themselves? Heads full of straw, as one of their worshipped modern poets has said. They have only one aspiration and that is that every bar library is fitted up with a cocktail bar. Nothing more and nothing less.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

It is, of course, deeply to be regretted that a British sailing boat should have been fired on by Turkish sentries resulting in the death of one officer and injury to another. It may, however, be taken for granted that it was all an unfortunate accident. For, there is nothing in the contemporary relations between Turkey and Britain that may suggest any reason to the contrary. And it is quite likely that the fatal blunder was due to signals and warning having been inadvertently ignored. Indeed, as a message, just received, says, the customs official mistaking these men to be smugglers summoned them to halt and even fired a warning over their heads. But they did not heed it. In any case the matter having been investigated "through the usual diplomatic channels" will end amicably as such incidents between two equal Powers do usually end. For, thanks to Mustafa Kemal Turkey has forced the Western world to acknowledge her status as an equal and independent power.

COMMON FRONT

Socialists and Communists of France have done well to establish a common front for the purpose of combating Fascism. That country has the misfortune of being governed by a Cabinet of the Right which includes men like M. Barthou. Militarism and aggressive nationalism are at a premium and the situation is not unfavourable for an outburst of Fascism. In such circumstances a united front is obviously necessary. Indeed, continued conflict between Socialists and Communists would have amounted to a betrayal of the common cause, as it happened in Germany. The Chauvinists and Fascists will now think twice before attempting to Nazify France.

VOTE FOR CONGRESS

Satara District has the opportunity of being the first to elect a Congress candidate to the Bombay Legislative Council at the forthcoming by-election in the district. Whatever may be the practical utility of capturing a few seats in a local legislature at stray by-elections, the people of Satara, as Sardar Vallabhbhai points out, have staked the Congress reputation and it is up to

them to show that they stand solidly by the Congress. The election of a Congressman will also indicate that the public condemn the repressive legislation passed by the Bombay Council under Government's undue influence. We, therefore, wholeheartedly endorse the Sardar's appeal to the voters of Satara district to see that Mr. Soman, the Congress candidate, will have an easy walk over.

BAN ON RED SHIRTS.

Thanks to communal antagonisms the adjournment motion relating to the Red Shirts fell through on Monday. Government must be pleased at the tameness displayed by M.L.A.s. But so far as the question of the ban on the Red Shirts is concerned it cannot be denied even by Government men like Bhai Parmar and Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer that its continuation has given rise to widespread indignation in the country. Apart from Congressmen and genuine Nationalists, the whole Muslim community itself bitterly objects to this Governmental discrimination.

QUESTION OF HONOUR.

The strength of the feeling can be gauged by the fact that a man like Moulvi Shafi Daudi had a motion of his own on the subject. Why even Sir Md. Yakub, Mr. Yamin Khan and Mr. Ghaznavi were obliged, however reluctantly, to rise in support of Mr. Maswood Ahmad. We are glad to note in this connection that Maulana Shaukat Ali protests against what he calls Government's "foolish" action and declares that any discrimination will be strongly resented and that Mussalmans will stand by their Frontier brethren. The discrimination reflects the discrimination that Government have always sought to make between the Frontier and other Provinces. And it forms a fundamental item of the White Paper. If Muslims feel that they owe a duty to their Frontier brethren they must make the rejection of the White Paper a question of honour with them.

GRATUITOUS REFLECTION

The progress of Indianisation in the City Fire Brigade Department is hardly satisfactory. According to the Municipal Commissioner's report, about 50 per cent of the

station officers are still non-Indians. More amazing is the Commissioner's view that none of the Indian station officers "has so far shown promise for further promotion." We cannot accept this statement without reservation because it contains what we regard as an undeserved and gratuitous reflection on the capacity of the Indian officers of the Brigade. If the Commissioner is right in his view, it only means that the highest non-Indian officers have not chosen their subordinates well or trained them efficiently. We are amazed that the Corporation adopted the Commissioner's report without challenging his remarks against the Indian officers and having them put to the test of impartial enquiry. It is their duty to see that the whole Brigade is well trained and rapidly Indianised.

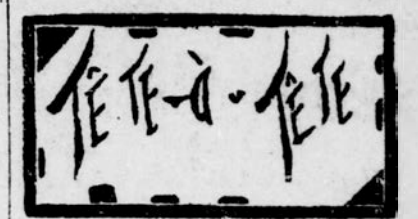
Press Views

Congress & Socialism

In his communication yesterday, Sir C. Rajagopalachari has pointed out that the Congress has not as yet committed itself to a full blooded programme of socialism though it is pledged to take effective measures to ameliorate the lot of peasants and workers. It is in fact one of our complaints against the Congress and the 'Madras Mail's' bogey may help Congressmen to realise that our march to socialism is the only thing that is likely to persuade our rulers even to concede parliamentary democracy. To every reasonable man, democracy is a vain word when the livelihood of the majority is dependent on the whims of a few individuals. Real freedom of thought and action can arise only when economic inequalities are brought down to narrow limits so as to enable every man and woman to stand fearless and equal before any other. Therefore, the antithesis of democracy vs. socialism is utterly false.—"Indian Express."

Advance Swadeshi

The Survey of the Import Trade of India for the Fiscal Year 1st April, 1933 to 31st March 1934 prepared by the Senior Trade Commissioner for India and released recently seems to



Jawaharlal, says Sir Samuel Hoare, was sentenced for making "seditious and inflammatory speeches" and not for civil disobedience.

Sir Samuel's answer in the Commons however, places us in a dilemma. We had always been under the impression that, as between the two evils, sedition was less than "subversion of Government." But Sir Samuel would have it the other way about.

And much as we might cherish old convictions, let's obey Sir Sam. He is "Government"—at least in parts—and he ought to know best.

"Gandhiji's resolution on the Communal Award reduces to ashes not only the Hindus but, what is more, nationalism and truth itself," says Dr. Moonje. "Shades of Pontius Pilate!" we say, adding our condolences to the bereaved families of the cremated Nationalism (?) and Truth (??)

By the way, is there anything that the White Paper, too, reduces to ashes?

"The Red Shirts," urge the Frontier Congress officials, "are Congressites first and Congressless last." That exactly is the trouble with them.

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have charged the Lahore doctors a fee for examining him. We heartily envy the Mahatma; but, in our present circumstances, not his delicate health, unless of course our Deshmukhs, Mehtas, Gilders and Eruikars do unto us what they would have—and do have—done unto themselves.

TURKEY EXPRESSES REGRET.

But Defends Action Of Customs Official.—Bori Bunder Minor. Oh, for the good old days!

According to a Berlin message "the vacancies caused by the executions of Storm Troop leaders are gradually being filled, mostly by party members not known to the general public."

In view, we should think, of the public bothering the authorities with anxious enquiries about the first secret "death list."

British Trade returns again show improvements. "This," says B. O. W., "is due to a rise in the imports of raw materials, while the increase in exports almost entirely consisted of manufactured goods."

God bless Ottawa and Sir—cr—Empire Preference.

Naval discussions in London have not broken down, says Mr. Cordell Hull.

We agree, they have only been postponed to let the Japanese execute their naval replacement programme.

By the way, it is true that there is no danger of war in the Far East. Sino-Jap relations are quite cordial.

We have it on the authority of a diplomat in the know. And, if any further confirmation of the truth is needed, the Diplomat is H. E. Matsushima of Japan.

The Egyptian Government has decided to withdraw from the cotton market, its transactions since 1926 having cost the country 9 million pounds.

Our local "Satta Khei" enthusiasts are, however, not downhearted.

"I think I'll go on a literary diet," said Mr. Primm. "Fine," nodded Mrs. Primm. "Then you can give me the newspaper—that is, all but the editorial page, dear."

"Just a minute, just a minute," said Primm. "Wait till I finish the comics."

prove satisfactorily that Swadeshi is gaining more and more ground despite difficulties and obstruction. It is significant that both the United Kingdom and Japan suffered to the extent of Rs. 34 crores each in the year under review in their exports of cotton piecegoods to India. Sure enough a loss of Rs. 7 crores to the trade of the two countries means some improvement in India's position. It is pleasing also that there took place a drop in the imports of artificial silk goods from Japan to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores. This may be a result of the higher import duties on those goods. Artificial silk is a terrible menace to Indian silk and therefore a reduction in its imports is most welcome.—"Forward."

Assembly Proceedings Dull And Monotonous

Mody Agrees To 54 Hour-Week And Factories Bill Passes Second Stage

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SILMIA, July 17.
"No quorum, no quorum," rang cries in the lobbies twice to-day. Quorum was formed as the official members alone constitute quorum, but the dismal state of the House did not improve. At one stage, only five members sat on the non-official benches and they were Sir Abdul Rahim, Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Matin Chaudhry, Deputy President, Messrs. S. C. Sen, G. P. Sinha, and J. G. One thought, that at least in this session members would try to create some impression on their constituents to improve their chances of election. But they are definitely more lazy than ever before.

The only time when some interest was created in the sitting was when Sir Frank Noyce said that, revolving iron windows used in some clerks' quarters in New Delhi were modelled on the windows in the drawing room of the Viceroy's Lodge was flattering to the clerks but Mr. Lalchand Navral's complaint was that in the little space which the rooms had, people often struck their heads against the window.

IN LIGHTER VEIN
Sir James Grgig was heckled by a number of lawyer members who wished the income-tax authorities to include their car expenses along professional expenses.

Sir James refused to concede this point.
Sir Hari Singh Gour who thought he could make the New Finance Member fall into his trap, felt sad but Mr. Lalchand Navral had the resourcefulness to retort: "Don't Government officials use official conveyances for private purposes?" The House roared with laughter.

MODY'S GESTURE
Otherwise this day's sitting was dull and monotonous except for Mr. Mody's speech, when he proclaimed himself as the President of the Employers' Association and Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association in which capacity he had made "gesture of goodwill" by agreeing to the 54-hour-week for factories.

Sir Frank Noyce has the good luck of inspiring confidence in his sincerity and as such his proposals do not rouse bitter controversies so, it was that the Factories Bill, a measure of immense significance, went through the second stage without much trouble.

The House missed Mr. Joshi, the Labour Leader, but Mr. Matin Chaudhry tried his best to fill the gap.

ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES FACTORIES BILL

Vehement Opposition To Temple Entry Bill

SILMIA, July 17.
When the Assembly reassembled to-day the President announced that 1262 petitions received regarding the Temple Entry Bill were being placed on the table of the House. Only twelve questions were answered.

Mr. Metcalfe replying to Mr. G. P. Singh said that it was not possible at this stage to say whether the House would be given an opportunity for discussion of the report of Indian Trade Delegation to Afghanistan.

Mr. G. P. Singh asked what steps were being taken to prevent the diversion of trade from Bombay to Kathiawar Ports. Sir James Grgig replied that the matter was engaging the attention of the Government.

VIRAMGAM CUSTOMS LINE
Mr. H. P. Mody asked what steps had been taken to prevent the smuggling at Viramgam Land Customs line and along the Cutch Pondicherry and other Ports.

Sir James Grgig replied that Viramgam Customs Line was being strengthened by extra staff for which the Standing Finance Committee had already sanctioned expenditure. As for the other ports the matter was under consideration.

LATE SIR D. F. MULLA
On the motion of Sir Joseph Bhoré supported by Party Leaders and the Chair the condolence of the House would be conveyed to the family of the late Sir Dinsha Mullah. All joined in paying tributes to Sir Dinsha Mullahs legal talents.

FACTORIES BILL
Sir Frank Noyce moved the consideration of the factories bill which he described as administratively sound and workable.

48-HOUR WEEK
Speaking Mr. Abdulnath Chaudhry regretted the minority report. The signatories had failed to persuade the majority to accept the 48-hour week which had been accepted in all countries of Europe.

The Select Committee had not made any material change in the bill. Mr. Morgan while admitting the bill had been greatly improved by the Select Committee complained that too wide powers had been given to inspectors. He urged the Government of India effectively to control the rule making powers of the Local Governments and the latter should consult factory owners before making rules. Dr. Dalal dwelt on the detrimental effect of fatigue on labourers health and eventually on industry and also urged a proper medical examination for labourers and their families.

Mr. H. P. Mody complimented Sir Frank Noyce who held the scales even between capital and labour. He said that the bogey of overproduction should not worry them, as it would be long time before India could have overproduction. They should do nothing to hamper industrial development. He had made both the Millowners' Association and the Employers' Federation agree to a 54-hour week as a gesture of goodwill and thought that labour leaders should have responded to this gesture and not pressed for the 48-hour week. He urged the Government of India to exert all possible influence on the Indian States to introduce the 54-hour week in the factories in the States.

"TIMES ARE CHANGING"
Mr. Lal Chand Navral, while congratulating both the Government and Mr. Mody on behalf of the industrialists on agreeing to 54-hour week, warned that times were changing when they must be prepared for a further reduction in the hours of work. Besides supporting the viewpoint of Mr. Joshi, Mr. Matin Chaudhry and Mr. Thampan recorded, in the dissenting minute, the speaker pleaded for the acceptance of amendment he had tabled relating to surgical attendance and reduction of penalty provided in clause No. 60.

The House adjourned for lunch.
RESPONSIBILITY OF OWNERS.
Mr. J. G. wanted some responsibility being imposed on factory owners for the amelioration of the condition of labourers and opposed any handicap being placed at this stage on labourers working in factories in Indian States.

Maulana Shafi Daud and Mr. Jadhav advocated the cause of labourers.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed regretted that the Bill did not extend to the Navy and feared that the local Governments might make rules detrimental to labour and industries.

ONLY ONE ASPECT.
Sir Abdul Rahim said that the Bill touched only one aspect of the problem outlined by the Labour Commission in India and could be said to have made a real advance towards the goal only if the Government had given effect to the various suggestions of the Labour Commission in concert with employers, municipalities and district boards.

54-HOUR WEEK TOO LONG.
Sir Abdul Rahim continuing said that three years had passed and the House was entitled to know what was the Government's view regarding the recommendation of the Royal Commission which had not been given effect to so far. The housing problem was being dealt with all over the world, but the Government of India were doing nothing. He criticised powers being given to inspectors as too large and thought 54-hour week was too long.

GOVT. ACTION.
Sir Frank Noyce replying on the debate informed Sir Abdul Rahim that Government's report mentioning in detail the effect given to Royal Commission's report had been placed in the library of the House. Bills already passed included the Assam Tea Districts Act, Workmen's Compensation Act, Pledging of Labour Act, Land Acquisition Act and the present Bill embraced a large number of the Commission's recommendations. There was another Bill on the anvil to regulate payment of wages, but after reading the criticism of the Bill he had decided not to proceed with it now, but to bring it forward in the next session in a more acceptable form.

He assured the House that the present Bill did not give wider powers to local Governments and inspectors than they possessed under the existing Act. Finally he assured Mr. Mody that the Government would examine the question of Indian States and see what could be done.
The motion to take Select Committee's Report into consideration was then agreed to.
The House proceeded to discuss the Bill clause by clause.
The House passed four clauses without amendment.

SMALLER FACTORIES.
Mr. Navral moved an amendment to clause two with a view to extend the provisions of the

ADMISSIONS TO MILITARY COLLEGE

Suggestions To Army Secretary Regarding Age Limit

SILMIA, July 17.
A letter signed by several members and addressed to Colonel Lumbry, Army Secretary draws attention to the strong feeling in the country regarding the limit for admission to Dehradun Military College. For competitive examination the age limit is between 18 and 20 which, in case of those coming from army is 25 maximum.

ONLY 30 VACANCIES
Being drawn from martial classes the latter class can come up for selection if they are certified as likely to make good officers by their superiors in the beginning there was some dearth of such educated young men, but now, many number of graduates have joined the ranks, and it is feared most of them, though certified as fit, will be able to secure admission, before they are over age as the number of such vacancies as limited to 30 every year.

THROUGH COMPETITION
The change which the signatories seek to make is that, instead of allowing them to go away disappointed after they have had necessary preliminary training, they should be allowed to take their change by other door, namely competition. For this proviso will have to be added to rules, where the maximum age limit for competition is fixed at 20, saying that in case of cadets, who are in Military services and declared fit, the maximum age limit will be 25.—United Press.

Bill to factories where ten or more workers were working instead of twenty or more as suggested by the Select Committee.

Sir N. N. Sircar said that the figure twenty was arrived at after consultation with the Inspectors. The result of the acceptance of the amendment would be that many small struggling cottage industries would be strained and seriously embarrassed.
Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhry said that deplorable conditions prevailed only in the smaller factories and the provisions of the Bill under consideration were needed more in those factories.

FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.
Sir Frank Noyce said that the only ground on which Government had not extended the operations of the Bill to factories employing less than twenty was financial. If the amendment was accepted Government would have to employ many more Inspectors at considerable cost which they were not in a position to bear at present, but the power of extending its operations to smaller factories was given to local Governments and when their financial position improved they would be at liberty to extend them to the smaller factories as well.
The amendment was rejected.
The House adjourned till tomorrow.

DEATH OF SHER SINGH

Question In Assembly

SILMIA, July 17.
The Legislative Assembly met again to-day under the presidency of Sir Shammukham Chetty to consider the Factories Bill as reported by the Select Committee.

To another question by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh as to whether Government were aware that the verdict given unanimously by a jury of 12, in America, relating to the death of Sher Singh Sathi in June last year, was that of death due to gun shot wounds from unknown person or persons on Morgan Ranch in California and how the verdict of the jury could be reconciled with the Government's statement that the deceased committed suicide. Mr. Metcalfe replied that enquiries were being made from His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and his reply would be communicated to the House in the due course.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh also enquired if the total number of murders of Indians in California was 32.—

COLLIERY RIOT

Replying to question by Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, Sir Harry Haig made a statement, on the Giridih Colliery Riot, which broke out on May 14, at Serampur Colliery. The Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent of Police, said the Home Member, on receipt of information proceeded to the spot where they found 1000 persons, many of whom armed with lathis round the Manager's Office, most of the windows of which were smashed.

When the situation grew grave, Sir Haig concluded, the Superintendent fired. After 11 shots, the crowds dispersed. One was shot dead while three were wounded, of whom one died later.—United Press.

A SWADESHI ENTERPRISE

The Wizard Of Kurla

(By "A. B. Sc.")

An early morning motor run in to Bombay's dusty environs and to the discovery of a very interesting, though modest, chemical factory on the Agra Road, between Kurla and Ghat-Cooper. With no W.I.A.A. men or passing motorist handy, I had to seek assistance in a building lying close-by, in which reside two or three Hindu gentlemen. While there my attention was attracted by a strong smell of chemicals emanating from a building in the compound. One of the Hindu gentlemen kindly explained that the smell came from a chemical factory and inquired whether I would like to inspect it. Being myself a chemist, I was naturally interested, but for want of time, promised to do so at another time.

Old-Fashioned But Impressive
I recently did so and what I saw impressed me immensely. I cannot describe it as a modern chemical factory, such as one would meet in Europe, equipped with the latest machines and apparatus, etc. It was not that. It was an old-fashioned chemical works, fitted with such apparatus as steam boilers, huge reduction furnaces, oxidising furnaces, muffle furnaces, still condensers, refining apparatus, crushers, shifters and many other machines, too numerous to describe here.

The person in charge, an elderly Pandit, proudly showed me samples of about twenty or twenty-five complex chemical products which, he told me, were manufactured in that quaint wayside factory. I was amazed. It is the first time, as far as I am aware, that such refined products have been manufactured in India; and I understood that the Pandit has spent a lifetime and money, a considerable sum by the way, to keep experimenting and manufacturing until by ingenious methods of his own, he has succeeded in manufacturing such articles as Thymol, Lead Sulphide, Antimony Tri-Sulphide, Chlorate of Potash, Barium Nitrate, Lead Oxide, Lead Acetate, Glycerol and White, Acetic Acid, Copper Sulphate, Ammonium Chloride, White Lead, Ultra Marine (blue and green) Chrome Yellows, Beta-Naphthol, Naphthol Bases, etc.

"An Old Wizard"
I tested in my own laboratory all these products and was surprised at their purity, considering the difficulties under which they were manufactured. But the chemist in charge is really an Old Wizard. As already mentioned, he has spent his life in this labour of love and the experience he has gathered is wonderfully practical and remarkable. The day I met him he was actually manufacturing Vanillin by converting oil of cloves into Eugenol, etc! He reminded me of those Alchemists of Old, who devoted their time in experimenting with chemicals and watching their furnaces glow.

It will interest those who are anxious to see the development of sound Swadeshi enterprises in this country that in that Kurla Factory, Thymol is manufactured from Ajuwan seeds, grown in India. Most of the manufactured article was exported to England during the War, where it was considered to be as pure and good as any German or other European product. During the War the Factory refined 2,000 cwts. of Potash Nitrate from the Indian raw material and supplied the same to the Ammunition Factory at Kirkee. The Factory was, during the War, visited by the Director of the Ordnance Factory of Simla, who was pleased with what he saw and expressed his surprise that the plant was entirely made and equipped in India.

Modest Business

The wonder is that after having achieved so much the Factory is content, after twenty years of experimenting and researches to supply its products to the local market and that, too, in modest quantities! About 35 tons of Lead Acetate, brown and white, Lead Oxide 5 tons, Acetic Acid 2,000lbs. Copper Sulphate 30 cwts., Ammonium Chloride 600 cwts., to mention only a few products.

The Factory also manufactures a product already well-known, namely, "Chlorogen," a hypo-chlorite of lime, rich in chlorine, as it contains 5 per cent. of it. This product alone is a valuable one, and should make a thriving industry, as with it the problem of town and village sanitation ought to be solved. I have never come across a substance so rich in Chlorine. Were it not for vested interest, which doubtless, hinders its use in town and village sani-

INQUEST ON MR. V. K. A. AIYANGAR

Winchester Coroner Returns Verdict Of Suicide

LONDON, July 16.
"Suicide is one of the deadliest sins in the Hindu religion. No Hindu would think of it but as a deadly sin," said Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Dewan of Baroda, giving evidence before the Winchester Coroner on the death of Mr. V. K. Aravamudan Aiyangar, who found unconscious on July 13 underneath the window of his room in a nursing home at which he was receiving treatment for tuberculosis.
Sir Basil Blackett said Mr. Aiyangar who had been in England since July 7 was very much worried about his illness, his official duties and his family.
The Coroner recording a verdict of suicide observed that despite Sir V. T. Krishnamachari's opinion it was clearly a case of suicide.—Reuter.

EXTRADITION REFUSED

Soviet Turns Down Request Of Sinkiang Government

MOSCOW, July 16.
The Soviet, has refused the Sinkiang Government's request to extradite General Machangyung for trial, for crimes alleged to have been committed during the civil war in Sinkiang.—Reuter.

VILLAGERS' GALLANT FIGHT WITH DACOITS

Two Gangsters Injured And Captured

RANGOON, (By Mail).
A gang of five dacoits attacked the house of U Tun Sa and Daw Ohn Khin of Thaphandaung village in the Madaya Township of the Mandalay District on June 21. The dacoits rushed inside the house, and struck the inmates including the phonygi, while Ma Aye Kyi escaped in the meantime and raised an alarm. With the help of a student of the North Fongyi Kyang, before the arrival of the villagers, the dacoits ransacked the house and took property valued at Rs. 110.

The villagers arrived later and attacked the dacoits, who retaliated. The villagers stood gallantly although four of their party were injured, and finally succeeded in injuring and capturing two of the dacoits. Prompt action has been taken to apprehend the remaining dacoits, who escaped.

The villagers were congratulated by the Commissioner, Mandalay Division for their successful resistance and necessary action is also being taken to reward them suitably.—A.P.

REORGANISATION OF STORM TROOPS

Party Members Replace Executed Leaders

BERLIN, July 16.
The vacancies due to the executions of the Storm Troop leaders are gradually being filled, mostly by party members unknown to the general public. The Police General Dainese declares that he is not changing the Storm Troop organisation, but is only reorganising it, making a thorough examination of the financial administration of the Brown Army and also of the manner in which the leaders live.—Reuter.

tation, this stuff would have been found to be the ideal disinfectant for wells, sinks, etc., and by its use the question of waterborne diseases in India, ought to have been settled long ago.

Needs Capital

With a small quantity of Chlorogen I prepared one litre of Euosol, which is to-day recognised as a powerful antiseptic greatly used in surgery in Europe and America.

As far as I am aware, no chemical factory in India has attempted to produce the chemical articles which this Kurla Factory produces. The workers in that Factory have done their part, but it is obvious that they cannot put it on a commercial basis, as they are not rich, and have already spent their all in it. It is for enterprising people here, who do not doubt the immense possibilities of their country, to support and enlarge this business and make it one of the best Chemical Works in India.

British Cruiser Hastens To Island Of Samos

Diplomatic Enquiry Into Firing On English Naval Officers By Turkish Sentries

ATHENS, July 16.
The British cruiser "London" is hastening to Samos in connection with the Turkish sentry incident.

An earlier message stated:—A sailing boat, belonging to H. M. S. "Devonshire," containing three officers of the latter, was heavily fired on, on July 14, by Turkish sentries on the mainland opposite the Greek island of Samos, which the "Devonshire" is at present visiting, says an Admiralty report.
Surgeon-Lieut. J. W. Robinson was hit and thrown overboard. The body has not been recovered. Lieut. T. A. K. Maunsell was wounded in the shoulder.

The matter is being urgently investigated through the usual diplomatic channels.—Reuter.

GERMAN IMPORTS IN AUGUST

Low Rate Of 5 Per Cent Fixed For Requirements

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
BERLIN, July 16.
The unprecedentedly low rate of 5 per cent for average requirements as in the years 1930-1931, has been fixed as the foreign currency allotment for German imports in August.

Dr. von Rintelen, head of the Nazi Traders' Association, reminded Hamburgers that Hamburg was the "door of the world," and Germany with her enormous requirements of raw material was willing to pay the full price for foreign products in the products of Germany's own labour.

COTTON GAMBLE TO CEASE

Egyptian Government Will Withdraw From Market

CAIRO, July 16.
The Government whose transactions in the cotton market since 1926 cost the country over \$9,000,000, will withdraw permanently from the market when the remainder of its stock amounting to a few thousand cantars is liquidated at the end of July.—Reuter.

TRAINS DETAINED BY LANDSLIP

Sequel To Heavy Rains In Assam

SILIGURI, July 17.
Following a severe landslip on the Teesta Valley, a Section of the D. H. Railway, due to incessant rains for the last few days, the 42 Down Train, carrying Mails for Calcutta had to be detained yesterday for a long time, and later had to be cancelled.

A relief train sent by the Transportation authorities of Siliguri was of no effect. There were slips at Mile 13, 14 and 15 between Siveke and Rhyand to-day. The Up Mail train for Kalimpong was transhipped at Sevoke by a trolley. The cart road to Kalimpong is blocked.

On the mail line heavy landslip is reported near Rongtong and consequently the 1 Up Darjeeling Mail, 3 Up Mixed and 5 Up Express were transhipped and delayed.

A few buffaloes are reported to have been swept away by the onrush of rainwater. The total rainfall from July 14, till yesterday evening was 14 inches.—United Press.

General Shumsherejungs conferred the Grand Cross of Nepal on Signor Mussolini at Monday's audience.

The death has occurred of Mr. M. J. Cogswell.

MISTAKEN FOR SMUGGLERS

ISTANBUL, July 17.
The Official Turkish version of the shooting incident states that a Turkish customs official saw three naked men land on the beach from a sailing boat. When they were summoned to halt the men, it is alleged, took no notice, whereupon the official fired over their heads as a warning. This was not heeded and he fired on the men whom he believed to be smugglers. The Turkish Government has instructed its Ambassador in London to present its regrets to the British Government, but it is understood that the Turkish Government considers that the customs official acted perfectly legally.—Reuter.

NAVAL PARLEY IN LONDON

Discussions Will Be Held On Matters Of Procedure

LONDON, July 16.
A Foreign Office communique in announcing that the Anglo-American-Japanese naval discussions as in the years 1930-1931, has been fixed as the foreign currency allotment for German imports in August.

NO BREAKDOWN

WASHINGTON, July 16.
Mr. Cordell Hull states that the suspension of the preliminary discussions in London does not mean a breakdown. Mr. Norman Davis is prepared to return to London whenever the Japanese are ready to send their delegates.—Reuter.

JAPAN TO PROCEED WITH NAVAL PROGRAMME

TOKIO, July 16.
Following the postponement of the naval talks in London until October, the Supreme Naval Council has adopted a resolution that the naval replacement programme already approved, will be executed immediately.—Reuter.

Trivandrum—A new theatre named after Princess Karthikai Thiruvai will shortly be an addition to the civic amenities of Trivandrum the capital of Travancore. This theatre will be built in commemoration of the river bed and from under a fund has been started for the purpose.—A. P.

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Readers' Views

"BOMBAY FILMS FOR PERSIA" Consul's Contradiction

The Consul for Persia writes:—
In the "Times of India" of 16th July, 1934, an article under the caption of "Bombay Films for Persia" appeared and I was surprised to find from its contents that statements, absolutely false, baseless and ridiculous have been published without taking the least precaution to ascertain the correctness of same. The mention therein that Miss Waziri has been sent to Bombay, by the Persian Government is absolutely untrue and the other ridiculous statement that her family is closely connected with the Persian Court is absolutely baseless and equally false.

I have therefore to request you to kindly publish this letter in your immediate next issue so as to rightly correct the entirely false impression that may have been created.

Thanking you in anticipation,

"Model Roads" Of Khar Model Suburb

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir—There can be no doubt that Khar is the "model" suburb of Bombay. Its nice and artistic buildings with beautiful gardens around them in which one can peacefully sit down after a hard day's toil in the murky atmosphere of Bombay and enjoy the cool bracing air free from dust and smoke; its delightful promenade circle where children can skip or frolic about without danger of being knocked down by vehicular traffic, unlike the busy thoroughfares of Bombay; its fairly big market where one can procure fresh vegetables and fruits at rock-bottom prices—these are some of the features which have conduced to the popularity of this place. But these amenities pale into insignificance, when compared to the excellent roads that Khar possesses. They are kept in such a state of repairs that they seem to surpass the much-boasted roads of Bombay. One has only to see them during the monsoon which is the most appropriate time for sight-seeing. I wish the residents of Bombay who have only heard the name of Khar could only spend a couple of annas to see the admirable roads, which are well worth a visit. It is no exaggeration to say that the roads owe a deep debt of gratitude to the Bandra Municipality for keeping them so neat and clean. The engineers who are in the employ of this Municipality are, indeed, very capable and efficient and have earned for themselves a reputation in so far as the maintenance of roads is concerned. It is a great misfortune that other Municipal bodies like the Bombay Municipality do not acquire the services of such eminent engineers and contractors for maintaining and improving the roads. They really need better encouragement than they get at the hands of their present employers to display their dormant engineering capabilities. Their merit simply runs to waste even like the flower in Gray's elegy that "is born to blush unseen and waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The roads of Khar are a perfect model for others to copy. With the advent of the monsoon, the engineers and contractors of the Bandra Municipality begin their road maintenance operations. The repairs are carried out with the least possible cost and less difficulty. The muck dug out of the gutters is spread on the roads like butter on bread. The roads are not levelled up; the rolling work being left to the pedestrians themselves. This "stunt"—as I would like to call it—in road engineering is beneficial to the residents of Khar, as it saves money to them. They need not worry about re-soling their shoes and sandals for at least a decade, because the muck on the road does this work. The soles of muck unlike those of leather are very durable, for they are hardened up. Unfortunately, to the cobblers who loiter about in search of work, these re-soling roads prove a bane! My sympathies to them!

In conclusion, I must tender my heartfelt thanks to the Municipal Councillors representing Khar, the engineers, contractors and all those who are responsible for such efficient maintenance of roads at Khar.—Yours, etc.,
Khar, July 15.

Wanted A Punctuality League

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir—I was present yesterday at the Thanksgiving meeting at the Congress House. The meeting was

announced to commence at 6 p.m., but did not actually begin till about 30 or 40 minutes later. I had the same sad experience at the Erahmin Sabha Hall about two weeks back, when Dr. Munje was the speaker. At neither place did any of the speakers or conveners deem it worth his while to express even formal regret for the delay. The majority of the audience, too, did not seem to mind it.

These facts seem unimportant at first sight and by themselves would not be worth notice, but for the fact that they are but samples of our normal experience in daily life, public and private, even in advanced cities, not to talk of towns or villages.

This utter disregard and even defiance of the "time-sense"—if I may use that term—has become deep-rooted and chronic. There must be many who express their dissatisfaction at this sorry state of affairs in private. But none apparently dares move in the matter for fear of public odium. To fight the evil, therefore, individual or unorganised attempts will not be useful. Some definite and concerted action will be necessary.

I suggest that a body, called "The Punctuality League" be formed, with a nominal (if at all) membership fee, whose members in batches should attend all public functions by turns. They should be the sentinels of public time, and at every meeting that is delayed they, through their spokesman, should voice their dissatisfaction, on behalf of the public, very briefly and humbly either at the commencement or at the close. No further steps, I believe, will be called for, and even this one will be unnecessary if those responsible for public functions bestir themselves betimes and religiously keep to the time announced. Not even the highest amongst us should consider himself or be deemed as above this rule. The bigger the meeting, the greater the need for keeping strictly to the time.

The enormity and urgency of the problem will be better appreciated if the public time involved is reduced to figures. If we take, for instance, a Congress meeting or one at which Gandhiji is to speak and put the attendance thereat at the modest figure of 5,000, every half an hour's delay will mean a loss of 2,500 hours, a more colossal waste than which can hardly be imagined.

Respect for time has become part of the Westerner's very being. It is a pity, however, that instead of emulating and assimilating its virtues and sterling qualities, we content ourselves with merely copying his superficial exterior.—Yours, etc.,
"PUNCTUALITY."

B. B. & C. I. Railway Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle,"
Sir—I respectfully beg to draw, through your esteemed paper, the attention of B.B. & C.I. Railway authorities. I have been noticing for a fortnight the utter absence of time indicating card-board clock on the Up Platform of the Bombay Central Local Station, which puts passengers into sheer inconvenience. Of course, there is a ready-made printed time-table but only few knowing English could read the time, while those who are ignorant have to stand agape like statues, till the train should leave them behind.

Apart from this difficulty, no body knows whether a whole train or a short one would creep in at the platform. The third class passengers, for the absence of a board showing the position of third class compartments, are not in a position to judge where the third class compartments would be. For some time third class compartments are found in front or at the rear. Under these circumstances, some go at the end of the platform thinking a whole train will arrive but find much to their surprise a short one. Thus they miss the train for the utter negligence on the part of the railway authorities. Will the railway authorities put an end to these troubles?—Yours, etc.,
KEKI KATKI.

COUNTY CRICKET LONDON, July 17.

Hampshire vs. Sussex:
Sussex won by an innings and 119 runs.
Sussex: 493 for 6 declared.
Hampshire: 91 and 283 (Tate 5 for 44).—Reuter's Special.



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel having a chat with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Photo Contradicts Complainant's Statement

Sensational Development In Horniman Libel Case

Large, clear photographs depicting Bhagwandas Laxmidas in conversation with Surajmal outside the residence of Inspector Rajee of the Princess Street Police Station and two other photographs, showing them about to enter and coming out of the premises, created a dramatic climax to the cross-examination when tendered by the defence to refute the denials of Bhagwandas that he had ever visited the quarters of any officer of the Princess Street Police Station, either alone or in the company of any other person.

After intently examining the photographs, Bhagwandas, who is prosecuting Mr. B. G. Horniman with defamation before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, President of Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, admitted that they were photographs of himself.

Loud laughter was occasioned later in the proceedings by Bhagwandas when he admitted that he had never paid any income tax because he had never been asked to do so. "Lucky man," declared Mr. Brown.

"Yes Sir," the witness promptly replied.
At the outset Mr. Khairaz said that on the last occasion he was asked to formulate the question he had asked Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas about Jiva Sadahnai. Before asking the question Mr. Khairaz said that he relied on section 146 of the Evidence Act by which he was entitled to ask the complainant this question so as to prove that by his association with notorious bucket shop-keepers, the inference could be drawn that he himself was a bucket shop-keeper.

Mr. Oliver objected to the question on the ground that the mere association with a notorious bucket shop-keeper did not make a person a bucket shop-keeper.

MAGISTRATE'S RULING.
The Magistrate held that the question was relevant to the issues in the case, and if it was disallowed there would be an-
other difficulty later on. He, therefore, overruled the objection.

Mr. Khairaz: Do you know that Jiva Sadahnai is a person with previous convictions under the Gaming Act?—No.
Q.—Do you know Meghji Bidiwalla?—I have read his name in the paper, but I do not know him.

Q.—Have you ever had any transactions with Ghia Damodar?—No.

Q.—I put it to you, that you have had a certain transaction with Ghia Damodar?—No.

BEHAR RELIEF PARTY.
Q.—If I were to again put it to you that you had a certain transaction with Ghia Damodar that would be false?—Yes.

Q.—Did you attend the party given by the Indo-Foreign Cotton Association in aid of the Bihar Relief Fund?—Yes.

Q.—Who else were there?—I cannot remember.

Q.—Was Inspector Rajee present?—Yes.

Q.—Were Meghji Bidiwalla and Surajmal present?—Yes.

Q.—Was Ghia Damodar there?—No.

Q.—Have you read the report, which appeared in the "Nava Bharat" of February 7, in which it was stated among others that Ghia Damodar was present?—I cannot say.

ACQUAINTANCE WITH RAJEE.
Q.—When did you make the acquaintance of Inspector Rajee of the Princess Street Police Station?—When he took charge of the Station.

Q.—Were you sent out for inquiries by him?—No.

Q.—Do you know any other officers of the Princess St. Police Station?—Not so well as I know Inspector Rajee.

Q.—Have you ever visited the

with and where?—This is Surajmal. We are standing outside Mr. Rajee's residence.

Magistrate: You have been shadowing him successfully (Laughter).

Q.—Now look at this photograph, you and Surajmal are about to enter the residence of Inspector Rajee?—No, we are at the gate on the steps.

Q.—Now look at this photograph you are coming out of Inspector Rajee's residence?—This is not me. (Laughter).

Q.—Have another look, perhaps you will recognise yourself?—Magistrate: Let me see it.

(After glancing at the photograph) I think this is the complainant.

"YES, IT IS ME"

Witness then with the help of a magnifying glass looked at the photograph and said—"Yes, it is me" (Laughter).

Q.—Now how do you reconcile your statement that you had never gone to Inspector Rajee's residence, nor taken Surajmal with you? You had also stated that you had never spoken to Surajmal?—The Upasani Maharaj had come to Bombay about 15 or 20 days ago and I had gone there to get his 'darshan'.

Q.—But you told us a minute ago that you had never gone there?—Yes, but the Maharaj had come and so we had gone there to get 'darshan'.

Q.—Inspector Rajee stays on the ground floor?—Yes.

Q.—How do you know that?—Because the Maharaj came there.

Q.—Who gave you the information that the Maharaj was going to visit Inspector Rajee?—One of the devotees of the Maharaj residing in the lane where I live, told me that the Maharaj was going there.

Q.—Could you not have got his 'darshan' elsewhere?—The Maharaj was leaving Bombay that day and there was no possibility of getting his 'darshan' elsewhere.

"HOW DO YOU EXPLAIN."

Q.—Did anybody else come there?—Yes, there were about 200 to 300 people in the street at the time.

Q.—How is that in the photograph only you and Surajmal are shown and no one else appears?—They must have been standing here and there and the photo must have been taken of two of us only.

Q.—How do you explain being shown in the photograph as going in and coming out?—I was standing at the steps because there was a rush of people to make certain of receiving 'darshan'.

Q.—Before you went inside and got on to the steps of Inspector Rajee's residence, how long were you waiting for 'darshan'?—About half-an-hour.

Q.—What was Surajmal doing there?—He was also there for 'darshan'.

Q.—How do you know that Surajmal came there for 'darshan'?—He told me so.

"I DID NOT SAY THAT."

Q.—When I first asked you if you knew Surajmal, you said, you did not know him and that you had never spoken to him, but had only seen him. You also denied having gone with him to the Princess Street police residential quarters. How do you reconcile this statement of yours with being shown in the photograph in deep conversation with him (Surajmal) outside Inspector Rajee's residence?—I did not tell you that I had not spoken to him before.

Q.—I put it very specifically to you and you denied it until you were shown the photograph?—The witness did not reply.

"HE MIGHT HAVE COME."

Q.—Has Inspector Rajee ever vi-

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Training Of Volunteers

Enquiries made at the Congress House go to show that pending the appointment of sub-committees practically little progress has been made by the authorities responsible for the training up of volunteers for the forthcoming session of the Congress. It was a surprise to hear one of the Secretaries of the Reception Committee say that people were not very much anxious to undergo training, because they felt that to render service at the Congress session little training was needed. Now that Mr. Meherally has been elected the General Officer Commanding, one can safely expect him to take the early steps towards training the volunteers. Mr. Meherally would never consent to be the head of an inefficient and untrained army of volunteers, who would in the end bring discredit not only to himself but to the whole Reception Committee. There are only two months ahead, by which time

Mr. Meherally, will have to get the work of training up his army completed.

Popularity Of Maternity Homes

It is gratifying to note that all classes of people in the city are now appreciating the benefits of maternity homes. A few years ago there were only a few maternity homes which one could count on one's finger's tips. Today there are not less than 64 maternity homes spread all over the city in different wards. In some institutions arrangement is made only for two or three beds for maternity cases, while in others 50 to 100 or more. The highest number of beds is in Nowroji Wadia Hospital at Parel, viz. 150 beds, while the Cama hospital has arrangement for 50 beds. Last year out of 33,264 births in the city 23,487 or 70 per cent took place in the Maternity Homes against 63 per cent the previous year.

Exciting Fight For Congress Offices

Efforts For Compromise In Allahabad Fail

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.
That bitterness of the kind existing between Sdhs. Subhas Bose and Sen Gupta in Bengal has come to stay between rivals among the Allahabad Congressmen, is the opinion of Babu Purshotamdas Tandon respecting the recent press recriminations and party rivalry during the elections of the Allahabad Town and District Congress executive bodies.

Speaking to a press representative Sd. Tandon said, Allahabad always set example, but had now become a laughing stock throughout India because Congress workers like Pandit Sundarlal, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Messrs. Tiwari, U. P. Singh and Pandit Kapildev Malaviya were fighting for offices and most ugly accusations were hurled against each other. He deplored the incidents connected with the recent elections, specially the accusation that he himself belonged to Mr. Tewari's party. He said he would never have postponed the election in spite of rowdiness if the electoral roll had been correct but the secretaries of both parties had assured him that all was right.

Great excitement among the local Congressmen prevailed. It is expected that the question is being referred to Provincial Congress Council as efforts to bring about a compromise fell, since both parties have almost equal representation in the council.

sited you at your shop where you are doing insurance business?—No.

Q.—Are you sure?—He might have come, but I am not sure.

Magistrate: The witness appears to be afraid to commit himself because of the threat of the hidden camera. (Laughter).

Q.—Do you swear and say that Inspector Rajee never visited you in your house, shop or office?—Inspector Rajee often comes in to my lane and he may have spoken to me. So far as I can remember, he has not come to these places "but has stood on my office steps." (Laughter).

ARREST UNDER GAMING ACT.
Q.—Is it not a fact that on September 23, 1930 you and three others were arrested on a warrant issued by the Commissioner of Police under Section 6 of the Gaming Act on the sworn testimony of Khan Bahadur Petigara?

Mr. Oliveira objected to the question on the ground that the mere fact of the arrest does not go to prove that he had been convicted of gaming.

Mr. Khairaz: I am here to show that the complainant is a "bucket shop-keeper," and that there were certain facts in my possession, when I wrote the article for the public good, and if I am not allowed to establish from the Court's records that the complainant has been hauled up on charges of gaming I shall be compelled to put the records in as exhibits. I do not want to say that these questions were not put to his client and, therefore, they should not go in.

Magistrate: I think it is a relevant question. I, therefore, overrule this objection.

"I WAS ACQUITTED."

Witness, in reply to the question, said that he had been arrested, but was subsequently acquitted.

Q.—You were put up on a charge under Section 4 and 5 of the Gaming Act for assisting in

It is surmised here that if proper precautions are not taken, more rowdiness will result on the election day. Sd. Tandon says, more precautions will be taken. Party feeling is so acute here, that Mrs. Kamala Nehru got 7 votes against the ordinary village worker receiving 60 in the Tahsil election.

The winning party is alleged to have supplied voters with khaddar for the purpose of voting.

Congress Candidates & Signing Of Pledges

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Dr. B. C. Roy, General Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, in a press note informs the intending candidates for the Assembly election that they must approach the Provincial Secretaries of the Congress Committees of respective provinces and sign pledge forms on or before July 20 next.—United Press.

SANGLI TALUKA CON- GRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

SANGLI (By Mail)

The new elections of the Sangli Taluka Committee were held this evening.

The elections were keenly contested.—A. P.

conducting a common gaming-house?—Yes, but I was acquitted.

Mr. Khairaz said that the case ended in an acquittal because the bogus punter failed at the trial to identify the person with whom he had laid the bet. The accused in that case were, therefore, given the benefit of the doubt and acquitted.

Q.—You were arrested again? Who arrested you?—Yes, I don't know who arrested me.

Q.—What happened to the case?—I was again discharged as the warrant was defective.

NO BANK ACCOUNT.
Q.—Has your insurance business got a banking account?—No.

Q.—From whom did you rent the rooms now occupied by N. Bhagwandas and Co., was it from the landlord or from Maganlal Jeevanjee?—From Maganlal Jeevanjee, but the landlord was told to transfer it to my name from the next month (May).

Mr. Khairaz: Your Worship will now see the trinity in the room. The premises are rented in the name of Bhagwandas Laxmidas; the business is done in the name of N. Bhagwandas and Co. and the telephone is in the name of Maganlal Jeevanjee.

Q.—Why did you rent the premises in your own name and not in the name of the firm?—The shop is purchased by me and the business is going on in the name of the partners.

Q.—For how long do you keep your Office open? Sometimes till 9 p.m., 10 p.m., and 11 p.m.

Magistrate: What for an Insurance Office is kept open till 11 p.m.

COTTON BUSINESS ALSO.
Witness: I also do business in gold, silver, seeds and cotton.

Q.—You also do business in American Cotton?—What do you mean by American Cotton?

Mr. Khairaz: New York Cotton.

Magistrate: The witness is re-

(Continued on page 12)



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U.S. SENATE DEBATE ON SILVER ACT

Senator Pittman's Speech On Acquisition And Monetary Use Of White Metal

The following are further extracts from the proceedings of the U. S. Senate debate on the Silver Act on May 22:

I think I violate no confidence when I say that the President was instantly opposed to the Dies bill as it came from the House. He felt that it would not accomplish the purpose which the agriculturists of the country thought it would accomplish. He felt that there would be retaliation which would offset any benefit that might be hoped to be obtained from it. I think he was firm and fixed in that view.

As to the other provisions, with regard to the purchase of 50,000,000 ounces of silver a month, the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. Oliphant, the general counsel to the Secretary who was of splendid assistance in this matter, urged that if the Government were required to purchase 50,000,000 ounces of silver a month, it would be at the mercy of sellers of silver throughout the world; that the very knowledge that the Government had no discretion, but must bid and bid and bid for silver until it received 50,000,000 ounces every month, would undoubtedly crowd the price of silver up to the limit of \$1.29 an ounce, which is the monetary value at which it circulates as specie and in the form of silver certificates in this country, and one of the chief purposes of readjusting our maladjusted currency would be defeated by that very provision.

TELLING FIGURES

In this connection, Mr. President, let me read some figures. I take these figures from a speech which I delivered on September 21, 1933, and the figures were actually compiled from the Treasury Department's records.

There has been a constant fear expressed by those who are opposed to the expansion of silver currency of the United States, that our currency would be overbalanced with silver. The statistics with regard to our total stock of money in the United States and the percentage thereof in silver in 1900 and on July 31, 1933, respectively, are as follows:

Now, note the change:

In 1900 the total money was \$2,336,220,000; silver money, \$1,648,995,000; or 71 per cent. of our entire currency was silver currency.

On July 31, 1933, the total money was \$10,014,268,574; silver money, \$3,886,359,000; or 38 per cent. At the present time the silver money is about 12 per cent. of the total.

Going on with that statement, the total stock of silver as of July 31, 1933, was \$3,886,359,000. Thus there could be added to the silver stock of July 31, 1933, before its percentage of the total stock of money in the United States would equal the percentage of 1900, \$1,935,290,000 worth of silver.

Those figures were given by me in a statement made on the 17th day of November 1933 to the Committee for the Nation, of which at that time the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Thomas) was acting as chairman. I think the same figures were given there.

I may say that that is the percentage of total currency. If we go back to 1900 to find what the percentage of silver coin and silver certificates issued against the coins in the Treasury was in ratio to the gold of the United States, we find that the percentage of silver was nearer 50 per cent.

As I have said, the object is to secure the readjustment of a maladjusted currency. The cause of the maladjustment of the currency is easy to explain. In 1873 the Government ceased to coin standard silver dollars, but coined only halves, quarters and dimes. But it continued the accumulation of gold, however, and the issuance of additional forms of gold currency in this country, and the disparity between gold and silver grew.

CURRENCY READJUSTMENT

This idea of a readjustment of our currency is not new. I call attention, for instance, to the informal conferences held in Washington among the various Governments at the invitation of the President of the United States in preparation for silver agreements at London, which considered a resolution which was submitted to every Government represented here, before the delegates went to London, providing that all Governments

should carry in their treasuries or in their central banks at least 20 per cent. of their metallic reserves in silver and could carry 25 per cent. in silver. There were those of us here who urged that they should carry a larger proportion than 25 per cent. in silver. Yet the President had recommended to the foreign Governments at London that they carry 25 per cent in silver in their reserves. So he has placed that amount in the bill.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, having in view the fundamental principle of the readjustment of our currency, finding that it was necessary, finding that we would bring the currency back nearly to normal, there could be no uneasiness with regard to those who fear inflation.

I think I should say in all frankness that the group of Senators who participated equally in all of these conferences with the President were successful. I may say, in convincing him that there were certain fundamental principles which must be embodied in the legislation or the legislation would not only be futile but would be damaging to the very cause of the remonetization of silver.

In the very nature of things, when the Secretary of the Treasury and his expert advisers and his attorneys started to draft a measure, they desired that there be no mandatory features whatever in the measure. I can understand their feeling. They know little about silver. They suspect much with regard to silver. They are misadvised by distinguished and learned professors who know less about silver.

Mr. LONG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PITTMAN. I am sorry; I cannot yield.

In the nature of things, until they have 25 per cent. of the metallic reserves in silver, they desire that the provision in regard to the purchasing of silver be purely permissive, that it be provided that they might take the action if they saw fit.

They have that permissive power now, under existing law. There were none of this group favourable to that permissive principle. We insisted that if the principle were correct—that is, that we should maintain at least 25 per cent. of our metallic reserves in silver—and if the President favoured that, and if he intended to carry it out in the spirit in which it was intended, then there was nothing improper, in using the ordinary terms we use in bills, in saying that we not only authorized but we authorized and directed, the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver until the desired end was accomplished.

SOME LIMITATIONS

There had to be limitations, of course. The first limitation was that when the monetary value of silver went over \$1.29 an ounce, which is the measure at which the silver certificates are circulated, and all silver dollars are circulated, then it went above the parity price, and it would probably pay to melt up our coin and sell it as bullion.

There was a power already in the President of the United States to stop that. That power had been used before. There is a general parity act, which authorizes the President to sell even standard silver dollars in order to prevent the price from going above the parity price. The power was used in 1920 to beat the war price down from \$1.38 an ounce to below a dollar. But in order that there might be no misunderstanding, so that it would be definite, two limitations were placed upon the purchases. One of them was that when the price, if it should go so, went above \$1.29 an ounce, not only should the Treasury cease to purchase, but that it should have the right to sell silver in order to prevent it from going higher.

There was another limitation, that when the Secretary of the Treasury had acquired a sufficient amount of silver to amount to 25 per cent. of our metallic monetary reserves, then he should cease to purchase.

There was a permissive feature, and it was as to that this group finally compromised with the President. The President yielded with regard to the mandatory provision about purchasing silver until he got 25 per cent of the reserves, and we

(Continued on page 10).

HITLER FACES REVOLT

Swift Spread Of Discontent Among Nazis

Vast possibilities of internal struggle which will affect all Europe open out in Germany as Hitler's Government labours heavily through its second year, wrote "Clarion" in mail week.

A military dictatorship may come even as early as the spring if the Nazi Government proves too weak to hold in check popular discontent—and its own Left Wing.

Careful observers take the view that inevitably there would follow a period of protracted unrest, marked by nation-wide upheavals, until it became clear where really holds the power in Germany.

And when the Berlin Government is weakened by internal dissensions, one possibility is the return of the popular Wittelsbach family as a Catholic monarchy in a Bavaria split from Germany, and perhaps even linked with an Austria to which the Catholic monarchy of the Hapsburgs has been restored.

STORM TROOPS SUSPECTED

Will I be able to keep the people quiet? Can I damp down the radical tendencies of the Storm Troops and the Hitler Youth? These are the questions Hitler asks himself as disillusionment and discontent sweep the German people, and as the split between Left and Right in his own ranks grows more acute.

At present Hitler is waiting and watching to see which side in the Nazi Government—the Left or the Right—is likely to win. When he thinks he knows the winning side, he will join it, just as the waited first and then acted in the struggle between Goebbels and Strasser.

Hitler is by temperament a Conservative. At heart, as his book, "My Struggle," makes clear he belongs to the Right.

And as he looks about him now, he is inclined to think that the right holds the winning card—the power of the Reichswehr, the German army.

If the Storm Troops go Left and a struggle breaks out, they could be mined to pieces by the Reichswehr.

The power of Hitler's Government is based on two armies: the Reichswehr and the Storm Troops.

The Reichswehr is well armed, well trained, and possesses considerable reserves.

Commanded by old army officers, it is still about 70 per cent loyal to the Nationalists and the aristocracy, to Hugenberg and industrialists, to Kurt von Schleicher.

It is significant that whenever Hitler visits a town now, he always visits the army barracks and fraternizes with the soldiers. He is attempting to get the good will of a force now not particularly friendly to the Nazis.

LOSING GRIP.

If the Nazi Government is overwhelmed by difficulties, the army is capable of taking over from it. That would probably involve disbanding the Storm Troops in radical districts like the mining areas and imprisoning its local leaders.

The local Nazi groups would probably revolt. Martial law could be declared locally, and thereafter extended over the whole country as unrest spread.

The real source of trouble in the Nazi Government now, the real cause of the dissension at the top, is that the Government has lost its hold on the Storm Troops, the great mass army of the Nazis.

The Storm Troops are increasingly under the influence of their working-class members. Socialist ideas spread. The number of Storm Troopers in concentration camps for revolutionary tendencies is put as high as 25,000.

The real weakness of the Storm

Troops is that they are poorly armed. They are well drilled. But after drilling, their arms are always deposited back in the army or police barracks. They have at home with them for the most part only pistols, knives and bayonets.

The Storm Troops are being sent on holiday in July. Generally, it is believed this may prove equivalent to dissolution.

Probably the July holiday is a try-out. They will come back, be sent away on holiday again in the winter, with the assurance: "Well, you came back last time all right,"—but this time they will not come back.

HITLER AS HINDENBURG.

What part would the Nazi leaders play under an army dictatorship?

Hitler would probably stay as a sort of Hindenburg to the new regime. Goering counts now for little. He is Right, but his friends of the Right regard him as a broken reed.

Goebbels remains dangerous. The army hates Goebbels. Goebbels is fighting for the Storm Troops. Goebbels is slashing reaction and censoring the speeches of von Papen.

Goebbels was lately popular with the workers for his Socialist speeches. But Goebbels has had to take responsibility for the labour legislation and the campaign against grumblers.

Some of his friends say he was forced deliberately into this position by the Right in order to destroy his influence with the Left, to cut the ground from under his feet—and that he was not quite clever enough to see how he could get out of it.

LINKING WITH AUSTRIA.

Certain is that military dictatorship would lead to revolutionary outbursts and a period of unrest.

That may lead to the ironic result that Hitler's effort to unify all Germans will end in the loss of Bavaria to the Reich.

Bavarians have never liked Prussians. Now they like them less, because Bavaria, if you except Franconia, is well-nigh solidly Catholic, and the Nazis have got themselves in bad odour with the Catholic Church.

The Wittelsbach family, the Bavarian kings, have not gone dancing attendance on Hitler like the stupid Hohenzollerns. Behind the scenes there is probably a good deal of discussion between the Wittelsbachs, the Bavarians, and the Catholic Church.

And may be this is what they say: "The Hapsburgs, another great Catholic monarchy, may return to Austria. And the Wittelsbachs to Bavaria. And then why should we not have a little Catholic Anschluss (union) with Austria all our own?"

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M.P.S' TALKING RECORDS

Labourite Mr. A Bevan Scores With 243 Columns Of Parliamentary Gazette

According to the edition of the "Parliamentary Gazette" just published, covering the period from the opening of the session on November 21, 1933, to the Whitsuntide adjournment on May 18, 1934 the speeches and questions of Mr. Aneurin Bevan (Lab.—Ebbw Vale) have filled 243 columns of the official reports. The half-dozen members who come next in order are Mr. Buchanan (I.L.P.—Glasgow) 212, Mr. David Grenfell (Lab.—Gower) 167, Sir Henry Betterton (C.—Minister of Labour) 156, Mr. Lawson (Lab.—Chester-le-Street) 154, Mr. Neville Chamberlain (C.—Chancellor of the Exchequer) 141, and Mr. Maxton (I.L.P.—Glasgow) 128. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has only thirty-four columns and Mr. J. H. Thomas thirty-one.

Only five women members qualify for mention in the "over twenty columns" roll of honour. They are Miss Rathbone (Ind.—English Universities) 60, the Duchess of Athol (C.—Perth and Kinross) 37, Lady Astor (C.—Folkestone) 32, Miss Horsburgh (C.—Dundee) 30, and Miss Ward (C.—Canterbury) 22.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander (Lib.—Wolverhampton) is top with something to spare for oral questions with 301, Mr. H. Williams (C.—Croydon) second with 190, and Mr. D. Grenfell third with 185.

Only two divisions were missed by Lieutenant Colonel Mayhew (C.—East Ham) and Sir Nairne Stewart Sandeman (C.—Middleton and Prestwich), who dead-heated with 255 out of a possible 257.

INITIATIVE LIES WITH GERMANY

SHE MUST ENTER LEAGUE, SAYS LORD READING

Treaty Modification Possible By Cooperation At Geneva

Speaking at British Broadcasting Corporation on the 25th June, Lord Reading surveyed the situation in Europe and dwelt on certain aspects of the Treaty of Versailles. He said:—

"It is perhaps not a popular task at the present time to defend the Treaty of Versailles, but the passions, fears, and bewilderment in which it was conceived must be recalled when forming a judgment upon it.

We may, I think, say that Germany's chief interest in the Treaty is to revise it; whereas France wishes to maintain it as intact as possible, as being the basis on which the international stability of Europe is founded. But even so, the divergence need not be irreconcilable.

As Signor Mussolini has said, "Treaties are sacred, but not eternal," and it is a matter of history that as circumstances change, as new developments occur, and as fresh problems have to be faced, all treaties have been liable to and susceptible of some adaptation. Indeed, and this is what our German friends are apt to overlook—the process of revision has been going on ever since the Treaty was first made.

Let me mention only three cases:—The provisions for the trial of the Kaiser and the so-called War criminals were never carried out as laid down in the Treaty. The Rhineland, occupied by Allied troops, was evacuated before the date fixed by the Treaty. And, above all, the whole chapter in the Treaty dealing with reparations, after various attempts to modify it, has to all intents and purposes been cancelled.

All these revisions have been effected by mutual consent; and this is a point I wish to stress particularly, for it is to my mind absolutely essential. What we cannot recognise is the right of any signatory of the Treaty to

alter it by unilateral action or by a mere ipse dixit on its part.

GERMAN RESPONSIBILITY
As in the view of the authors of the Treaty, Germany was the party chiefly responsible for the War, it was not unnatural that they should ask her to pay to the limit of her capacity for certain categories of loss and damage inflicted by the War on the populations of the Powers who had suffered from Germany's aggression.

In the light of subsequent experience, we can all agree that these reparation payments were uneconomic and prejudicial to the financial stability of Germany as to that of the whole of Europe. But Baron von Rheinbaben recognized that these payments, which since the summer of 1931 have in fact completely ceased, were not the only cause of Germany and her present financial and economic difficulties. It is a matter of common knowledge that the improvident financial policy of Germany herself must bear a very considerable share of the responsibility.

The authors of the Treaty embodied in it the Covenant of the League of Nations. The great object of the Covenant was the promotion of peace and the finding of means to settle international differences, before they became so acute as to lead to war.

I must be allowed to dissent strongly from the description of the League given by the German Foreign Minister last November, when he spoke of its realist designs for the permanent repression of the defeated Powers. In the view of the British delegates at Paris, the object of the League was—and in the view of the people of this country I am sure that it still remains—to assist in the equitable preservation of peace through the machinery of international co-operation. It should never be forgotten that there was inserted in the Covenant a clause intended to emphasise the possibility of treaty revision by peaceful means and general agreement.

It is the fashion in certain quarters to-day to maintain that the clause—Articles 19 of the Covenant—is of purely academic value, as any State member of the League can block its operation. But the principle which it embodies is, nevertheless, important; for it indicates the view of the makers of the Treaty that the settlement they had framed was one which they hoped would

adapt itself to human progress and material change.

DISARMAMENT.
This brings me to the present state of Europe. I think it is best reflected by the changing phases through which the Disarmament Conference is passing, for the Conference resumes within itself all the problems which to-day go to make up what we call the state of Europe. Far too often, in my opinion, the view is maintained that other signatories of the Treaty of Versailles are pledged to Germany to carry out sweeping reductions of their armed forces because, under that Treaty, German forces were fixed at a certain level.

One of the great arguments for such a view is based on the introductory sentence of Part V. of the Treaty of Versailles, which runs:—"In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations Germany undertakes strictly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses which follow." It must be clear that this sentence does not confer on Germany the contractual right to insist that other countries should reduce their armaments, and failing such reduction that Germany should be free to increase her armaments without the consent of the other signatories above the Versailles level. The Allied and Associated Powers did not make any such bargain with Germany.

The Geneva Declaration of December, 1932, which provided for equality of rights in a system of security for all States, was followed not by an increased tranquillity but by new uncertainty in Europe. The cause of that uncertainty was the advent to power in Germany of the National-Socialist administration, which as Baron von Rheinbaben has explained, represented not merely a great internal change in Germany, but a national protest against the whole system of the Treaty of Versailles.

Herr Hitler has said that definitely in his speeches, as he has stated that he wishes to change the system of Versailles by peaceful means. Unfortunately the first but not the second part of his statements caught the ear of Europe, which has noted at the same time proceedings and speeches in Germany of anything but a reassuring character.

The withdrawal of Germany from the Disarmament Conference for a second time in October, 1933, it was generally recognised, was unjustifiable, and aroused natural apprehensions, all the more because it was accompanied by ever-increasing information to the effect that Germany was engaged in strengthening her own armaments.

Europe has been unable entirely to forget that warlike and military methods have been terminated in the days before he assumed power Herr Hitler himself declared that the aim of edu-

cation was the production of a German who could be converted with the minimum of training into a soldier; that certain of his Ministers still declare the spirit of Prussia to be unthinkable without the military spirit; and that the education of the whole youth of Germany is being given a definitely military bent.

INITIATIVE WITH GERMANY.
But even now we must not lose hope: there is the unanimous agreement reached on the 8th of this month at Geneva to endeavour to bring Germany back to the Disarmament Conference, and in the meantime to continue its work by all such committees as can profitably function without her.

The responsibility is now primarily hers. If she still refuses to return, if she still refuses to play her part in the League of Nations, I am afraid it would be misleading to hold out much hope that it will be possible to secure a Disarmament Convention. If she will come back to the Disarmament Conference, if she will clear the minds of others of suspicions which they clearly entertain of her intentions, if she will resume her natural place in the League of Nations, then I maintain that the international regulation of armaments by agreement can still be achieved. But it cannot be achieved in any other way.

Whether we like it or not, the great basic fact of the situation in Europe to-day seems to be that this mighty nation of 66,000,000 souls feels that the situation held by it at present is not that which it merits.

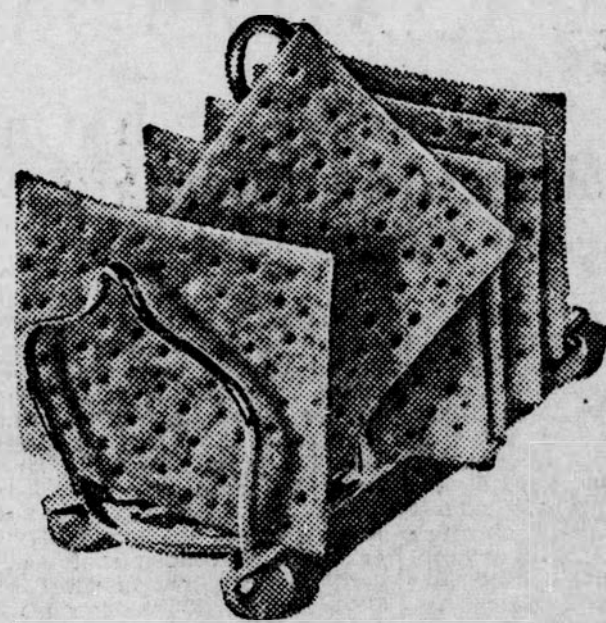
Let me say at once that I am deeply convinced that no responsible person in this country desires to prevent Germany from attaining her proper position. But, of course it must be attained by proper methods.

We in this country do not wish again to see the peace of Europe maintained by powerful hostile armed combinations arrayed one against the other. We greatly and genuinely prefer the method of free and trustful international co-operation with successive British Governments have done their best to initiate at Geneva.

But if that method is to prevail, the country which declares itself dissatisfied with the existing system must herself be sure and make others sure that she has really once and for all abandoned the intention to change that system by force.

If the Treaty of Versailles is to be further peacefully revised and adapted to the changed conditions as existing to-day in Germany and elsewhere, then the real initiative lies with Germany, and for the very simple reason that Germany is the Great Power directly interested in the modification of the existing system.

She can only secure its modification by proving beyond all doubt that she seeks its modification only for legitimate purposes and by methods of friendly and peaceful co-operation at Geneva.



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U. S. Senate Debate On Silver Act

(Continued from page 9.)

yielded on the point that he should not be required to purchase 50,000,000 ounces a month, or any other particular amount. We yielded and allowed him his discretion in good faith to buy silver at such times and upon such terms and conditions as he might consider in the interest of the Government of the United States, but that he should in good faith ultimately acquire sufficient silver to equal 25 per cent. of our reserves.

TREASURY BILLS
There was another difference between this group and the Treasury Department, and that difference was simply this. There was no provision in the Treasury bill for the utilization of the silver they bought. Of course, it is apparent that to buy in the course of time 1,700,000,000 ounces of silver, and store it in the vaults of the Treasury, and never use it, would not result in eliminating the maladjustment of our silver currency. It might raise the price and have its effect in that way on our export and import trade. The raising of the price would undoubtedly answer Japan, and it is the only answer we have to them. Raise the price of the exchange value of the silver of the world, and Japanese costs rise that much. On the other hand, the purchasing power of those people in our own country will be greater. The raising of the price of silver, as far as foreign countries is concerned, has exactly the same relative effect as the depreciation of our currency or the depreciation of any other currency. Therefore there must be a provision in the act that the silver when acquired, shall be utilized for the purpose of bringing our currency up to a normal condition.

We of the group here, in preparing the act as we saw it, provided that the silver should be bought with silver certificates. But we were answered by the experts of the Treasury Department, "We may prefer to buy it with gold, or with Federal Reserve bank notes, or with credit, or with any other form of money." We said, "Very well; that is true. Then if you do not see fit to buy with silver certificates, issue silver certificates against the bullion you have in the Treasury to the amount of one dollar's worth of silver certificates for every dollar you spend in buying it and let those silver certificates be based on the same kind of silver in their issue as all of our silver certificates are." In other words, that there be a dollar issue of silver certificates against every 371-1/4 grains of silver, which is the present measure. Or, if, under the amendment I offered to the gold act, the President sees fit to reduce the silver content of the silver dollar from 371 grains to one half that, then one silver dollar certificate against whatever the monetary unit of the standard silver dollar is.

When that matter was explained to the President of the United States he concurred absolutely with the members of this voluntary committee who presented the matter to him. So we have before us the bill I have presented, which would accomplish three or four things. The main

thing it would result in would be requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver until he had acquired a sufficient amount of silver to constitute 25 per cent. of our monetary reserve.

It requires him either to purchase that with silver certificates on the basis of the issue of our existing silver certificates, or he may change the content of the dollar upon that basis, and to circulate those silver certificates in the ordinary course of business. Those are the fundamental principles of this bill.

The bill right at the start makes this declaration: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States that the proportion of silver to gold in the monetary stocks of the United States should be increased, with the ultimate objective of having and maintaining one fourth of the monetary value of such stocks in silver."

That is the heart of the bill. That is the chief purpose of the bill. That is carried out by the methods I have indicated.

As to the tax that is fixed, I wish to say that the tax does not apply to silver which is acquired in stocks for manufacture, because when a manufacturer buys silver to use for manufacturing purposes he does not sell that silver, but uses it, and there is no profit actually on the purchase of the silver unless it possibly can be reflected in the profits of his manufacturing industry, and such profits, of course, are taken care of by the income tax. It does not apply and it is expressly provided in the bill that it shall not apply to silver mined in the United States, under the proclamation of the President. So with this value of 64-1/2 cents an ounce it is especially provided that the tax shall not apply to such silver. It has no tax to pay, because it is not a profit transaction. It is simply a transaction of surrendering to the Government one's silver and having it coined on the seigniorage basis, or giving to the Government half of the silver for the purpose of having the other half coined into silver dollars.

NO MISUNDERSTANDING

I am calling this to the attention of the Senate so that there may be no misunderstanding and no fear with regard to this entire proposition.

It is urged, of course, and has been urged time and again that nothing can be done with regard to silver except by international agreement. Is it possible that any one would contend that each Government does not have the authority to regulate its own currency? Is it possible that we may not decide the limit to which we will permit the issue of Federal Reserve bank notes, the limit of national bank notes, the limit of gold notes, the limit of silver certificates?

Since the very beginning of the Government it has been the function of Congress not only to coin and issue money but to regulate money, and we do regulate money. We have attempted to regulate through the Federal Reserve Board, the flow of money, and the expansion of credit, through its power of raising the rediscount rate.

Now, when we find ourselves with a maladjusted currency, the different forms rapidly drifting farther and farther apart, to say that it requires international action seems to me almost absurd.

Of course if one is driving to the ultimate end of having all Governments give exactly the same measure to their currency that we and other Governments give, then there is just as much

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necessity for international agreement with regard to silver as there is with regard to gold. There is not any doubt whatever that ultimately there will be an agreement among the great powers as to how many grains of gold the pound sterling will buy and how many grains of gold the dollar will buy, and when that is once adjusted, then the relative exchange value of the pound sterling and the dollar is adjusted. All know that. All are driving to that end.

ECONOMISTS AGREE

At the London Conference I think every great economist there agreed that never again could we have the form of the gold standard that we have had in the past. They all agreed that gold would have to be utilized in a closed circuit between treasuries and central banks for the sole purpose of settling international balances; that there was no more than enough gold for that purpose, if there was enough for that; and that the transfer of gold should be handled as banks in great cities handle their settlements through the clearing house.

But when that is done, how about silver money? There is silver money in the world. We have 400,000,000 worth of silver money in this country. As I have said, at one time we had 50 per cent. of our metallic money in silver. Even to-day it represents 12 per cent. of all our currency. Great Britain has silver money. France has silver money. Italy has silver money. It is all a part of their monetary systems. Many think that perhaps China and India are the only countries which have silver money. To-day in South America the only hard money that is over seen is silver money. In Mexico the only hard money that is ever seen is silver money. Ninety per cent. of their transactions are carried on with silver money. Silver is still and always has been used as money throughout the world.

(To Be Continued.)

Health & Hygiene

Massage Or Champi

(By S. B. NAYAMPALLY.)

After seeing the picture "Son of the Sheikh" at the local Cinema where the great artist, Rudolf Valentino, played the lead, I retired to the Chowpatty Sands where the cool evening breeze compelled me to stretch myself to the full length. The lethargy that covered me and the fresh memory of the Desert Scenes in the picture worked as an auto suggestion on my now-relaxed senses when I took myself to be in the midst of the great desert with all the atmosphere depicted in the picture and was listening to the Muezzin's call for evening prayers, when I was disturbed in my reverie by a loud call next to my ear "Champel! Kadak Champil!"

I got up with a start to find myself in the Chowpatty Sands and by the darkness that had gathered round me, save for the gas-lights on the footpath, I knew it was pretty late. I looked round to find that there were a score of people who had taken liberty to make themselves comfortable, like myself, and the champiwallas mercifully taking liberties with their physical deformities without any due respect to the open atmosphere which lulled the vic-

times to a short rest. The slapping round reminded me of an Indian "Akhada" or a gymnastum. Massage or Champi is a favourite exercise with which a set of people take pleasure in entertaining themselves, without much exerting their muscles. For a Sethi it is welcomed after his squinting the whole day at his "Fedi" or office and for a lazy man who would not take bodily exercises to keep fit. "Rama pal chaap" is a family phrase after the master's return from a hard day's work.

MANUAL TREATMENT.
Massage or champi is a form of manual treatment which consists of kneading, rubbing, stroking and tapping the body. It is now generally used for curing ailments and Doctors advise patients to undergo treatment scientifically performed, as it is of material value as a means of increasing blood circulation. It is capable of affecting chiefly the muscular system, but does not go deep to affect all tissues, as it would by Physical Culture. The latter not only affects the ligaments but offers a means of flushing the entire nervous system and through this of invigorating the entire body. It is difficult for one

to take exercise in case of an accident or illness and massage is of value as a means of encouraging metabolism, increasing the blood circulation and further elimination of waste. In cases of sprains, stiff joints, shattered nerves, paralysis and debility, massage is very valuable.

The movements of massage accomplish the compression and relaxation of the tissues and force the slow moving venous blood out of the tissues and permit a flow of arterial blood. The movements should comprise of rubbing, stroking and kneading, best towards the heart, which in case of the limbs, would be upwards. Even the internal organs can be reached by means of massage and specially the intestines. The movement should be circular, starting from the right side across and down the left and to be worth anything at all, should be given with energy. In kneading, one should take hold with a firm grip so as actually to compress the tissues and force out stagnant blood. After kneading, a certain amount of stroking and rubbing should be administered followed by tapping and slapping. Striking with the edges of the palm in chopping motion in connection with rubbing is very advantageous.

THOSE CHAMPIWALLAS.
At the same time one should take care not to give themselves up to these champiwallas who know very little about human physiology and all they mostly do is to pain the patient by squeezing the muscles. One should also guard against the so called pseudo-massage and Turkish bath institutes.

We find a number of institutes started on strict principles of health by physical culture experts and others who have made

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Our Japan Letter.

Anti-Indian Propaganda

BRITISH & JAPAN LABOUR: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF COSTS

China's Plight Ascribed To Disunity Among Press

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TOKYO, June 6.

How to guide the country through the present difficult situation is at present the most important question the Saito Ministry is trying to solve. Everybody knows that all European countries and American are making enormous efforts to tide over the difficult situation at present.

Subsequent to the great War, many big powers established rehabilitation ministries or formed large-scale commissions vested with authority to carry out thorough-going administrative and financial readjustments, and the whole of each nation is united in the efforts to tide over the crisis.

Mr. Yamamoto, a leading politician writing in the "Osaka Mainichi" says: "Though circumstances in this country differ from those of Europe and America, our people must be fully awakened to the situation and take all necessary measures in earnest. Our people do not as yet fully realize the very grave crisis with which the country is confronted."

In other words, Japan at present needs great reforms in all directions. Not only in the diplomatic policy, economic policy and the educational system, but also in all other systems, readjustment is needed according to the fundamental national policy in a way to fit the national life. We are in need of another restoration.

In order to execute such a policy a strong Government is needed first of all. There are various forms of strong Government, but the one most desired is a national ministry based on political parties. There are many examples of such Governments in other countries and unless such a strong Government is forthcoming, the present unrest will not depart.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.
How propaganda against Indian Freedom Movement is being carried on will be seen from the following note in the Malay Tribune:—
"So much is heard of sedition in India that it is a relief to read the words of an Indian who praises British rule. There are many more of these than people imagine, but usually they keep their opinions to themselves. As exception is Mr. K. K. Lalaka who has written much on the subject, and is not afraid to speak his mind whenever the occasion permits. Here, for example, is what he wrote in a pamphlet which has come into our possession:—

"The British alone have promoted the well-being of the Indian people and made the country prosperous, with all the elements of civilisation and progress—railways, roads, great irrigation works, security for the tiller of the soil, schools, colleges, hospitals, the great cotton, tea, jute, coffee, coal and other mining industries."

"This is an Indian who speaks, not a member of the class labelled 'Die-hard' Here is another quotation:—

"It is only a section of the microscopic intelligentsia that is clamouring, not for self-government, but for power and opportunity for self-aggrandisement, and ruthless exploitation of illiterate masses. If all the visionary talk of 'Federation', 'Responsibility at the Centre', etc., were translated into practice, Great Britain, would put an efficient instrument in the hands of a veritable and unscrupulous minority, to tyrannise and misrule a vast majority of illiterate and loyal people."

NEXT WORLD EXHIBITION.
A Belgian friend has asked me to announce in the Indian press that preparations are already being made for a great International Exhibition which is to be held in Brussels, under the patronage of the King and Queen of the Belgians in 1935, other members of the Belgian royal family and the Belgian Government. A magnificent site covering over 300 acres has been secured, and on this numerous palaces and pavilions will be erected, each vying with one another in originality and splendour. There will be parks and gardens with artificial

lakes and illuminated fountains, a replica of Old Brussels and other attractions innumerable. Many nations have already signified their intention to participate officially.

Last year I was ashamed to find no "India" Pavilion at the World Exhibition at Chicago. Why cannot some Indian merchants organise an "Indian Pavilion" at Brussels, and thus find new markets for India's handicrafts. There were two Indian shops in Chicago last year and they were selling everything like hot cakes. Some educated young men go as hawkers of Indian souvenirs and are sure to meet with success.

BRITISH V. JAPAN LABOUR.
Here is an outspoken statement by a British owned paper (in Singapore) on "Japan's success in Textile Markets."

The chairman of the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, declares that if labour costs were equal Lancashire could produce more cheaply than Japan. Many people will doubt that. Low wages and long hours are certainly a big factor in Japan's success in the world markets to-day, but from what we have heard there is some misunderstanding about them. The amount of money actually paid to the mill hands is admittedly small, but then they are provided with quarters, light, water, etc., within or near the mill precincts, and have only food, clothing and entertainment to pay for out of their wages. Whereas Lancashire mill hands travel to work daily from a wide radius involving expenditure on transport and other items not falling upon workers in Japan. This may not be the case with all mills in Japan, but we gather that it is with the really big and well-organised concerns. The British artisan would like the idea of being herded with his fellow-workers. He would declare that he saw quite enough of them during the day, and preferred to find his own friends in his leisure hours.

BRITISH INDUSTRIALIST'S VIEW

There has probably never been a trade phenomenon which has developed so rapidly as Japanese competition, writes Sir Harry McGowan, chairman and managing director of Imperial Chemical Industries, in the course of an article in "The Industrial Chemist" which is published to-day.

Four years ago it was hardly showing above the Eastern horizon and little cloud no bigger than a man's hand, but now food, clothing and entertainment it has covered practically all the markets of the world. The driving force is supplied by Japan's need to sell goods abroad in order to maintain some equilibrium in her trade balance.

Sir Harry McGowan points out that Japan, relatively to ourselves and even to the U. S. A., is a new country which has sprung almost fully armed, into the industrial arena. She has therefore been able to build factories on modern machinery and adopts that which was best suited to her needs.

There has been much loose talk of long hours and low wages in Japanese industry. It is true that Japanese work long hours. It is true that they live on less wages. It is also true that their standard of living is lower to Western eyes.

"But while I was in Japan last winter, I made a tour through Japanese factories and was able to find no outward signs of malnutrition, lack of physical energy or discontent among the workers, which might be expected to be evident were they really overworked or under-nourished."

CHINESE INVADE SINGAPORE.
The abnormal increase in the Chinese population in Singapore and Straits Settlements is causing anxiety to British rulers. Nearly 90 per cent. of Singapore's population to-day is that of the Chinese, and Singapore naturally looks more as a Chinese city

(with a population more than our old and new Delhi's combined) than a Malayan city. The striking increase in the Chinese population in the Straits Settlement is shown by a recent report issued by the Colonial Office in London. In 1881 the Chinese in the Straits numbered only 173,527 but in 1931 the figure had risen to 663,513. During the same period the Malayan population had only increased from 195,469 to 235,316. The British Colonial report remarks that it is questionable whether such preponderance in any foreign race which is largely unassimilable and retains its own customs and language, is the true interest of the social and economic progress of the people.

JAPANESE SCHOOLS HIT.

The National Assembly of Brazil on May 28th adopted an educational measure in which it is provided that the Brazilian language must be used at private schools in Brazil for instruction in various subjects, excepting foreign languages, according to reports received from Consul General Uchiyama at Sao Paulo. This is said to be a hard blow to the Japanese colonies there, as it will preclude the use of Japanese in subjects other than the language at the Japanese schools where a large number of Japanese teachers are employed for the education of the Brazilian-born Japanese.

SEARCHING A RICH WIDOW.

Hideo Kano 25, is out of jail looking for a job again, but this time out not as private secretary of a rich widow. After a night at the Metropolitan Police Board, following several days of distressing experiences, he is convinced there is little to profit along that line. Kano appeared at the Metropolitan Police Board on Saturday afternoon, bearing a police card instructing him to report there to explain an advertisement he had inserted in a vernacular newspaper, expressing a desire to become an assistant to a wealthy widow. Officers questioned Kano, eliciting a doleful story.

Graduating from the Waseda Commerce College last spring he said he was unable to find work. Finally the idea occurred to him that a career as secretary to a woman of wealth would be pleasant and the attempt to enter it just as practical as anything he had tried before. He spent a good part of his fast-dwindling funds to pay for the advertisement.

There were several answers next day. The most promising directed him to a rendezvous in Tokio Station. He waited hours, but no one appeared. Then he sought the address given in the letter and found there was no such place. Kano suspected someone was indulging in jest and this theory became a conviction after he had answered several other replies awaiting three days at one place for his prospective employer to keep an appointment and found no results. Finally a man's note directed him to go to the Imperial Hotel and spend the night. Kano appeared at the hotel but could find no trace of the writer.

Then came the final straw—the summons from the police station. He wept as he told the officers that he supposed they, too, were playing a joke on him.

But the police were not fooling. They told Kano they considered his advertisement an indication of delinquency, falling under purview of the department for delinquent boys and girls and they locked Kano up for the night. He was released on Sunday.

CHINESE PRESS DISUNITED.

Discussing the press in China on the occasion of the visit to Shanghai of representative of 15 Chinese newspapers in Canton the "China Times" commented:—

"How did China come to her present impasse? Externally, foreign aggressions are to blame while internally both the Government and the people must share the responsibility, the former for their maladministration and the latter because of their

TWENTY YEARS AFTER: WAR Under-Currents In European Politics

Mr. H. N. Bradisford writes in "The New Republic":

To cast oneself for the part of a Rip van Winkle is at once an entertaining and an educative pastime. I fell asleep some twenty years ago. As I awaken, the sight of my gray hairs in the mirror does not dismay me. I have been glancing over the day's papers, and I feel at home; I am still the world's contemporary. It has not outstripped me. I can grasp its motives; to its fears I am no stranger. Some words, it is true, puzzle me. I do not know what you mean by "Fascist." I lose my way occasionally on the post-war map. But the main events in your world seem perfectly familiar. I read, for example, that a Russian personage named Litvinov has arrived in Geneva to negotiate some wide extension of the Franco-Russian alliance. I can grasp that. The unusual name arrests my attention; it does not sound aristocratic. Nor can I guess why this gentleman should haunt Geneva. But his fears and his counter-measures are perfectly traditional. He dreads a simultaneous attack by Germany and Japan. That in no way strains my comprehension. His expedients in that situation might have been predicted. As in my day, France and Russia join hands across the armed bulk of Germany. They propose, I gather, to link up with certain others, Serbs and Czechs in particular. That was always the dream of the bolder Russian imperialists: it was Slav against Teuton with the French to foot the bill.

I read on, and still I am not surprised. Some kind of military outbreak has occurred in Bulgaria. The King's palace was surrounded, and Parliament has been sent about its business. Rather a mild affair for that region, but true enough to form. In my day I recollect that a Bulgarian sovereign was kidnapped and deposed. A Serbian king was murdered: I remember listening to the whole blood story, as the Russian Minister at his court counted it to me, with a wealth of detail and an intimacy that left me in no doubt as to his foreknowledge. In those days a Balkan "coup d'etat" meant one thing precisely. It implied that the little kingdom in question was being violently wrenched out of the orbit of one Great Power and into that of another. One kidnapped an anti-Russian king, or murdered him. Is it so today? I read on. I gather that the new Bulgarian Ministry will promptly "recognize" Russia—an odd way of putting it, but the sense seems clear. The comments from Rome, Paris and Vienna confirm my guess. Bulgaria, I gather, has swung suddenly from the Italian orbit into that of France.

REPEATING 1914.

I wonder a little why I took the trouble to wake up. I return to a world that can do nothing but repeat with rather unimaginative variations the theme of 1914. It is busied with the same eternal game of power. It is ill maneuvering itself into two camps. It still sees in Germany the arch-enemy. Europe is engaged in a somewhat lengthy process of mobilization, and that operation entails the usual incidents. The greatest Socialist leader of my day, Jean Jaures, was murdered. I recollect, to facilitate the drafting of France conscripts. On a rather bigger scale, the same indispensable preliminaries have been carried out in Berlin and Vienna. After these workmanlike preparations the field is clear, I should judge, for a head-on collision. I am not sure as yet in which camp I am to place Italy and England. But that also is traditional. No one was sure of that in 1914.

Of this pastime I have had for the moment enough, and I propose to resume my own skin. But I cannot refrain from explaining, in my own person, to myself dressed up as Rip, how right he was, and why. What has happened to bring us back to the verge of 1914 once more?

ONE VAST PRIVILEGED MARKET

Turn back and relive those years. I will ask only one thing from the reader—an easy thing—that he will banish from his mind the liberal fairy tales about a war for little nationalities, for the supremacy of law, or for like all minor war-struggles to allocate power. It came to a clean and logical end, in an overwhelming concentration of power in the hands of the masters of the French army and the British fleet. While the United States was content with a shaky financial supremacy, stated realistic-

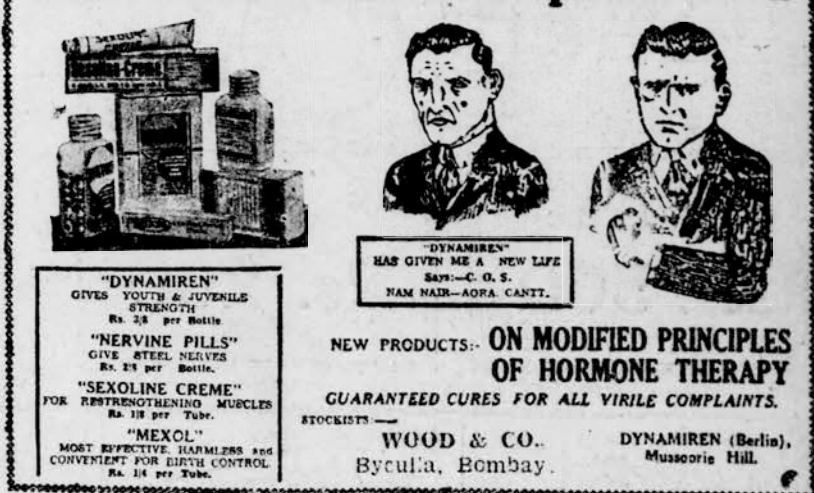
cally it was. I think, the rapid expansion of Germany's "capital" industries, iron, steel and machinery that led her into this adventure. Its preface was a long wrangle over the iron ore of Morocco, and another over the right to lay steel rails in Baghdad. Her eyes, and those of Russia, and of Britain also, were fixed on that long metal road to the East that runs through Vienna and Constantinople. But as the War went on, and German industry defined its objectives, one heard the clang of steel in every word. It was the princes of the Ruhr, the lords of iron and coal, who must snatch the Briey ore field from the French and their coal from the Belgians and the Poles. It was they who conceived of consolidating all Germany's allies and subjects in Central and Eastern Europe into one vast privileged market, "Mitteleuropa," which their carrels should dominate and exploit. It should be a perfect economic unit, in which an intensely industrialized Rhineland should be linked with the wheat belt of the Danube and the black earth of the Russian Ukraine. But steel spoke on the other side also. The French Comité des Forges must have within its system not only the iron of Lorraine, but the coal of the Saar and Upper Silesia. Baked of their chief ambition in the War itself, they nearly got the Ruhr in its aftermath. And through all these post-war years they have struggled, with fair means and foul, to penetrate, to subjugate, the heavy industries of the Ruhr.

There lay real focus of German power. The French did not get it—neither at Versailles, nor during the occupation, nor yet by the subtler arts of financial penetration. On the contrary, financed by American loan-capital, the Ruhr has re-equipped itself and multiplied its pre-war capacity of production. To what end? The home market is limited and inelastic. Deflation has devastated its capacity to buy. Germany was disarmed and wanted none of Krupp's great guns. Reparations drove her into frenzied exportation and then the slump brought her up with a shock against an impenetrable wall of tariffs and quotas. Confronted by economic nationalism spreading like an epidemic the world over, what will a virile industry organized for export do? It will, it must, turn to imperialism. It must conquer markets.

It went methodically to work. The first step was to be rid of the pacific internationalists of the Weimar republic, its socialists, its Catholics, its Jewish liberals. The tool lay ready for a price, and body Thyssen the ablest and most sinister of the Ruhr trust-kings, bought it. The Nazis have served him faithfully. He and his fellows control German economic policy. For them the workers have been crushed. From them the once disarmed republic orders guns and tanks and munitions again.

A MORAL REVOLT
But I have provoked an answer in the reader's mind. "You are wrong," he may tell me. "First, because this is not a war at all. It is a final or supreme effort to prevent war. With a noble impartiality, careless of minor differences, these peace-

That is what I was—A Complete Wreck



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GIVES YOUTH & JUVENILE STRENGTH
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GIVE STRENGTH
No. 24 per Bottle
"SEKOLINE CREAM"
FOR REFRIGERATING MACHINES
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NEW PRODUCTS: ON MODIFIED PRINCIPLES OF HORMONE THERAPY
GUARANTEED CURES FOR ALL VIRILE COMPLAINTS.

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"FIRST AID"

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN, but mistakes are avoidable. How often a trivial injury, a scratch, a cut or an insect bite has developed into a painful or even fatal illness through the mistake of failing to cleanse and disinfect thoroughly at first.

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which is the MERCK brand of Hydrogen Peroxide (12 Vols) is an ideal antiseptic germicide and cleansing agent and a bottle should be kept in every home for such emergencies.

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loving nations are all coming together. capitalists and communists, liberals and fascists, to forbid war, to stand on guard over the two disturbers of the peace, Japan and Germany. Your Rip van Winkle was puzzled as to why the Russian personage with the plebeian name should haunt Geneva. There lies the whole secret of 1934. This is a moral revolt against war, which will find expression in a pact of non-aggression and mutual aid. Twenty years after, at last to some purpose, we are about to outlaw war."

"...to the whirl," I would observe, "of airplane wings, and the muffled cries of stifled parliaments, while in Vienna, Sofia and Belgrade, in Rome and Warsaw, no less than in Berlin and Tokio, among the virtuous no less than the vicious, the doors of the prisons and the camps clang to as they receive their socialists and liberal inmates. It is an odd background for the apotheosis of peace." And this League which is the scene of it—who among us had perceived in it the breath of life? What? It shall banish wars. This phantom that could not protect China, from Japan, that failed at London to take one step towards economic co-operation, that cannot after two years of conference reach a single agreed proposition tending to disarmament? No, the Geneva vener-

is a very thin disguise for the traditional policy of a Franco-Russian alliance. Moscow has adopted it only because the French insist on it. The French in their turn insist on it merely because the League's Covenant is the ideal form in which, with a show of liberalism, the war gains of Versailles, the iron ore and the balance of power, the coal mines and the strategic map, can best be stereotyped and ensured forever. As for Russia, she is following neither a socialist nor a liberal policy. Moscow feels for Geneva the same contempt that Hitler feels though for other reasons. But Moscow facing two enemies must somehow contrive to immobilize one of them. While Sir John Simon sits in Downing Street, the League cannot be used against Japan. But thanks to French ascendancy, there is a chance that under the wing of the League a group of its European members can be used to keep Germany quiet. That is not a certain reckoning, but it is as shrewd a move as most in the game of power. Rip van Winkle was right when he saw Europe mobilizing once more into two camps. He forgot that she had done it for several years before 1914. The moves in this game of skill will often gain time. But I suspect that under the influence of the airplane the pace of this sport has quickened in twenty years.

(Continued on page 12).

COMBINATION

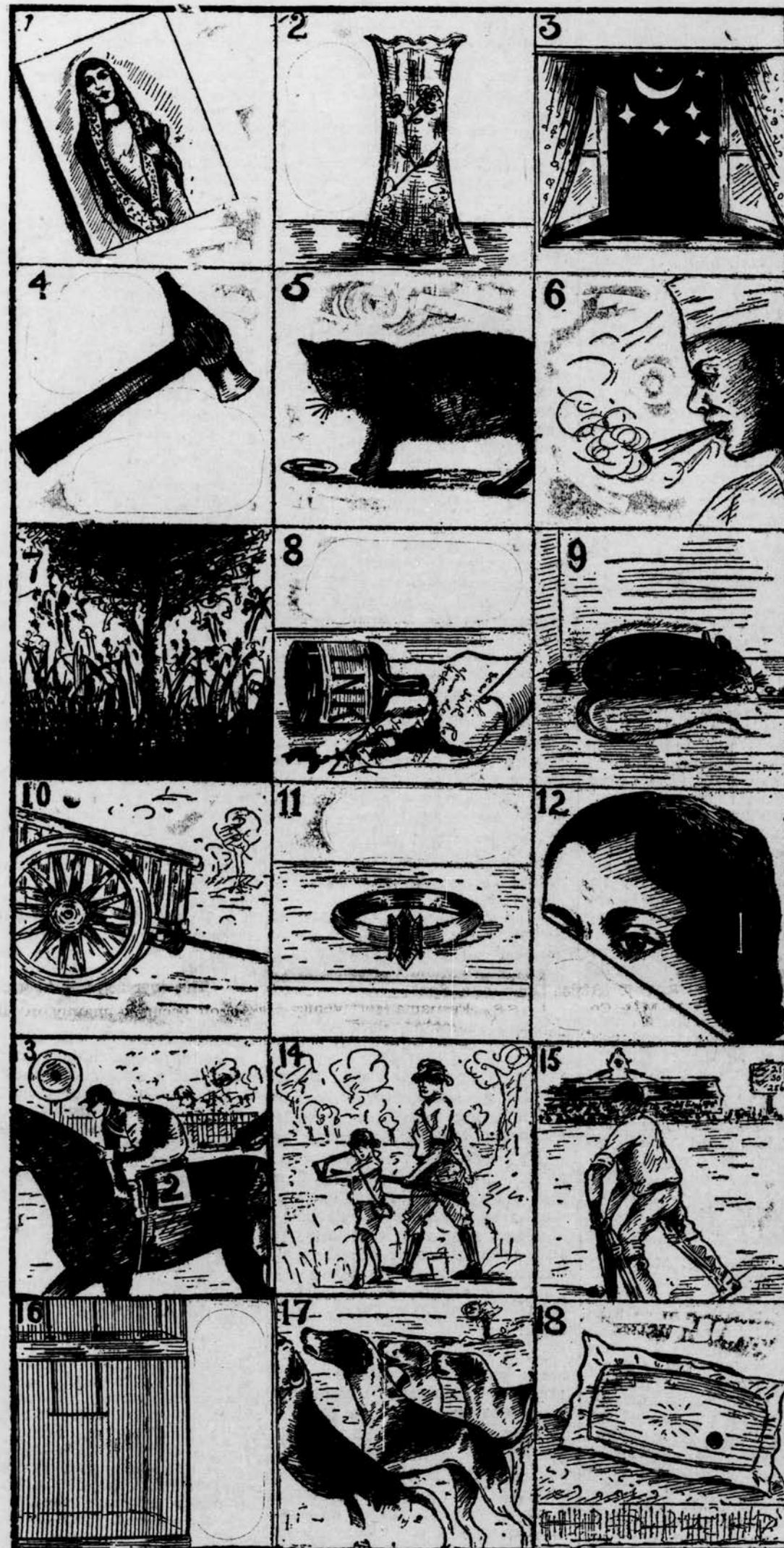
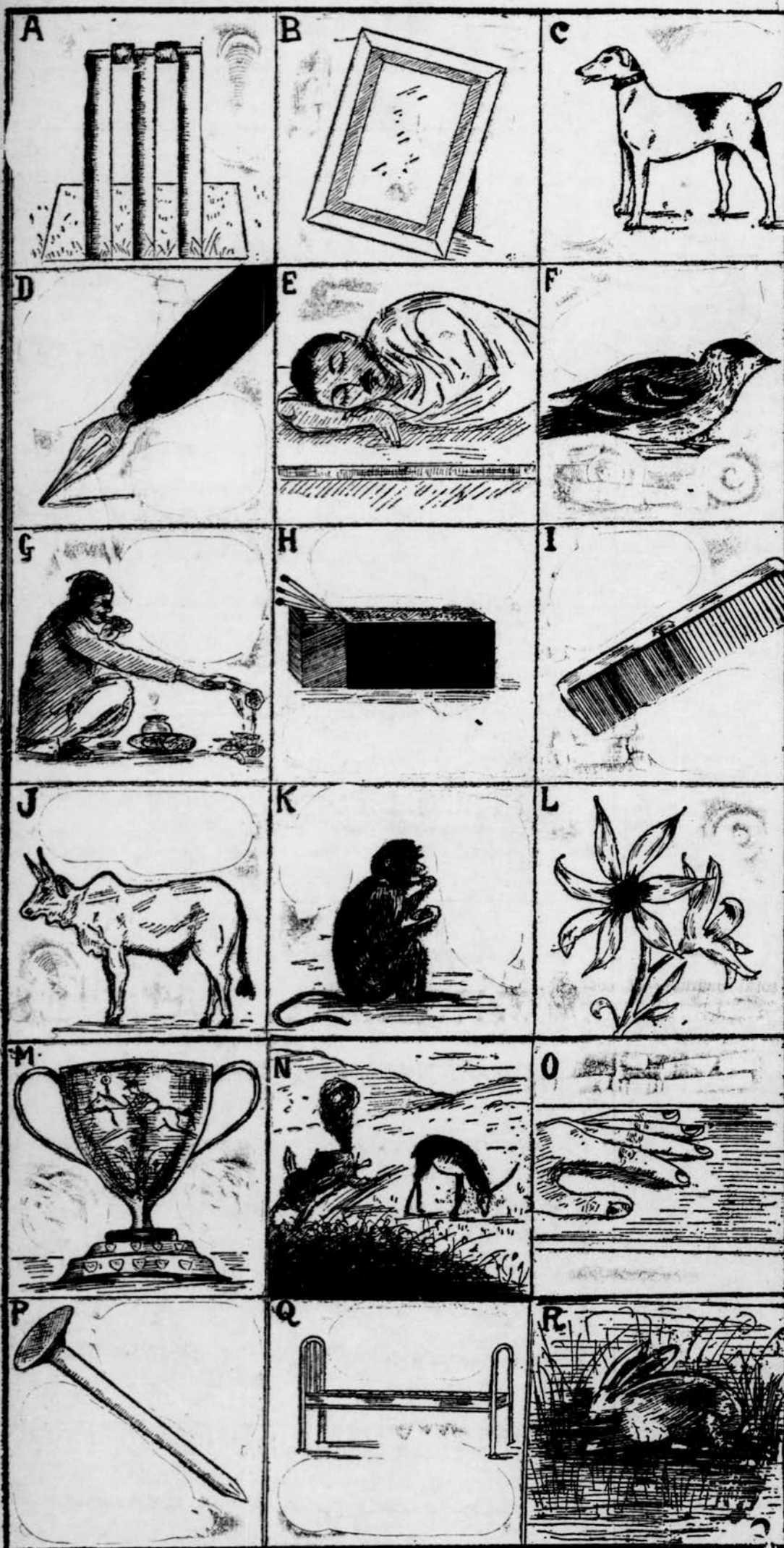
1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

COMPETITION

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

AND
Rs. 200
CONSOLATION
PRIZES.



Combination Competition is very simple and interesting. Each of the eighteen illustrations on the left has some connection or link with one of the illustrations on the right. For instance PICTURE J on the left (bullock) has a corresponding picture NUMBER 10 (Cart) on the right. You have, therefore, to fill No. 10 against No. J in the Coupon.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right Combination of illustrations, enter only the NUMBER of the picture on the right against the corresponding letter (A, B, C) printed in the Coupon. Do not enter the name of the picture in words.

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps—preferably half-anna and one anna stamps—and post your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

- Entries by registered post, must be sent to our office address, Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
- Each cover must bear the name and address of the competition, stating the number of entries enclosed.
- Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.
- Local competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.
- All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 25th July 1934 closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.
- Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.
- In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors in any manner.
- All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.
- This is a combined Competition of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" and the "BOMBAY SAMACHAR." The prizes will be announced on the 2nd August 1934.

CLOSING DATE 25TH JULY 1934

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

(Continued from page 11).
backwardness and indolence. Therefore, in spite of 40 years' attempt at reform and modernization, political, military and educational conditions are as bad as ever. In regard to this it is hard to put the responsibility on any individuals. The most urgent duty of the press in China is to foster National consciousness, to keep a watch over political developments and to enlighten and guide the public.

That none of these functions has been satisfactorily fulfilled is perhaps best realized by Chinese newspapermen themselves. It is not that they have not made any effort, but because of the lack of collaboration amongst them. We do not wish to suggest that a foolish attempt should be made to cast newspaper opinion out of the same mould, but newspapers throughout China, whatever may be their outlook on political and social question should accept certain fundamental principles. First, from the national view point, a unified China should stand above everything else in importance. Secondly, unification calls for the termination of the state of semi-independence in any part of the country. Thirdly, all political difference should be fought out in the open and by means of legal procedure. Fourthly, all obstructions to the enhancement of our national strength should be removed. Fifthly and lastly, public opinion should absolutely deny the existence of any just ground for those working towards the disintegration of China.

CABINET IN MELTING POT.
Those in the political know believe that the stage is all set for a change of Cabinet. Such reports have been constant during the life-time of the Salto Cabinet extending now over two years, but indications are that this time the reports are more serious than they have been any time before. There is undoubtedly a great deal of political activity afoot, although it is going on rather more quietly than usual, probably because the political parties realize quite well that the change, if it is to come, is not going to bring them any nearer to power.

That the Salto Cabinet does not retire is simply because there is no one influential enough to supplant it. It may also be due to the belief, held by the three aged leaders of the administration, that they cannot very well assume the irresponsible attitude of throwing up the Government regardless of what may happen afterward.

However, the life of the present cabinet will likely not continue very much longer. The aged leaders themselves must in their minds know that they soon will have to give up the Government. But being mature in years, they are no doubt obsessed with worries, mindful of all sorts of problems that follow one after another.

YOUTH TO CAPTURE.
Mr. Matsuo, a leading politician while exhorting youngmen to capture the Cabinet says:—
The pillars of the existing political parties are old. Even though one or two of them should be replaced, what good would it do? They would not serve to save Japan, struggling in the wake of a tornado. It is useless, moreover, to worry over what would happen if the existing parties were dissolved. I firmly believe that the blood which flowed in the veins of those who achieved the glorious Meiji Restoration still flows in the veins of the young men to-day. There is thus nothing to worry about in considering what will happen in the future.

A renaissance-reformation is indeed a bold step. But to achieve it, in the next Cabinet, I hope among the Cabinet Ministers there will be one or two young men around 30 years of age. To let young men take an active part is one of the steps toward the Show a renaissance."

"PEOPLE OF ASIA UNITE."
"People of Asia Unite" was the burden of all speeches delivered last night at a mass meeting of Indian and Japanese held in the spacious hall of the Y. M. C. A. at Kobe. The Hall was packed to suffocation, among the speakers were Raja Mahendra Pratap, Mr. Rash Behari Bose, Rev. Kobayashi (Buddhist Leader), Mr. A. M. Sahai, Mr. Chaman Lal, and a number of Japanese friends. The speakers exhorted the people of Japan to take immediate steps to establish cultural and political unity between Japan, China, India, Afghanistan, Turkey, Persia and Tibet. Mr. Okami presided.

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CEMENT TILES**

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THE AMAZING PERSONAL
STORY OF A BEAUTIFUL
RUSSIAN SPY IN GLITTER-
ING VIENNA.

**"AFTER
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**CONSTANCE
BENNETT**
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GILBERT ROLAND.

An R. K. O. Radio picture at
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TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

STILL GOING STRONG
FOURTH WEEK
MAHALAXMI CINETONE
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Featuring
ZUBEIDABANU

SEE TO-NIGHT

TIME: 5-30, 8, & 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL
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**2ND SUCCESSFUL
WEEK**

HIMALAYA PICTURES'

M AIDEN
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USICAL
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**MYSTERIOUS
PRINCE**

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Master VITHAL

As a chief role

Supported by:—
MENKA, SHAKUNTALA, SALVI,
VASANT, FEHELWAN, PIROJ,
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KRISHNA
TALKIES.
CHARNI ROAD.

Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

**POSITIVELY LAST THREE
DAYS ONLY!**

There will be no Second Week.

THE CARLTON

DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Special concessions to
School children in all shows.
The inimitable comedians

LAUREL and HARDY
in M.-G.-M.'s Musical
Comedy de Luxe

"DEVIL'S BROTHER"

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS. July 17.
Kaisho Maru, Oguri, Kobe,
Alipore, Hannan, Karachi,
Alavi, Constantine, Jeddah.

DEPARTURES. July 17.
Brazil Maru, Yamamoto, Kobe,
Fusijama, Fabris, Trieste,
Warfield, Cook, London.

July 16.
Barpeta, Brady, Busrah,
Rauenfels, Altmappen, Ham-
burg.

LOADING. July 17.
Steamer Takliwa for Durban.

S.S. Kaisho Maru:—The O S K
steamer Kaisho Maru arrived in
harbour on Tuesday from Kobe,
with a general cargo.

S.S. Alipore:—The P & O S N
Co's steamer Alipore arrived in
harbour on Tuesday from Kara-
chi with a general cargo and cotton.

S.S. Alavi:—The T M Co's
steamer Alavi arrived in harbour
on Tuesday from Jeddah with a
general cargo and 97 pilgrims.

S.S. Brazil Maru:—The O S K
steamer Brazil Maru sailed yes-
terday for Kobe with a general
cargo.

S.S. Fusijama:—The Lloyd T
Co's steamer Fusijama sailed yes-
terday for Trieste with a general
and same bottom cargo and pas-
sengers.

S.S. Rauenfels:—The L. Edward
Ltd steamer Rauenfels will sail to-
day for Hamburg with a general
cargo.

S.S. Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's
steamer Barpeta will sail to-day
for Busrah with a general cargo
and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 17.
2 Kaisho Maru, 4420, Karachi,
24/7, O S Kaisha.
2 City of Shanghai 3748, Karachi
21-7, K Nixon and Co.
8 Chancer, 3629, U. S. A. N. F.
Louis Dreyfus Co.
9 Toyama Maru 4386, Japan, 16-7,
N Y Kaisha.
11 Fusijama 3907, Trieste 17-7, L
Triestino.
14 Rauenfels 5207, Bremen, 18/7,
L Edwards, Ltd.
15 Warfield, 3804, London, 17/7,
M M and Co.
17 Takliwa, 3742, S & E Africa
(Durban) 25-7 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varela, 1926, Busrah, 19-7, M M
& Co.
5 Skuld 649, Bangkok 18-7, F F
Campbell.
8 Chinkoa, 3295, Calcutta, 17-7,
M M & Co.
9 Barpeta, 1892, Burma, 18-7,
M M and Co.
10/11 Kioto 2030, Bhavnagar 18-7,
J Finlay and Co.
12/13 Nagina 4090, Rangoon 18-7,
M M & Co.
15 Indira 278, M'Coast, 17-7, Ma-
labar S Co.
16 Schooner Dolphin, 120, N F
N F Esmail Tarmahomed
and Co.

PRINCES DOCK

Brazil Maru, 4260, N F, 18-7, O
S Kaisha.
B Subadar 3397, Rangoon, 22/7, T
Morrison and Co.
C/R Rajput, 3391, Calcutta, 19-7,
T Morrison and Co.
D/E Victoria Marie 882, M'Coast
17-7, Merchant S N Co.
G Oostepelle 348, M'Coast, N F,
Merchant S N Co.
K Varsova 1955, Busrah, N F M M
and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Cathay 19/7, P & O S N Co.
Somali 19/7, P & O S N Co.
Corfu 20/7, P & O S N Co.
Strathnaver 2/8, P & O S N Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Elysia 18/7, G T Co.
C/o Christchurch 22/7, K N Co.
Clan Macinnese 24/7, J F Co.
C/o Corinth 30/7, K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Aagtekirk, 18-7, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels 27/7, L Edwards Ltd.
Sonnenfels 18/8, L Edwards Ltd.
Sturmfels 31/8, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Conte Verde 23/7 L T Co.
Moncalieri, 23/7 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Monroe 26/7 F F
Campbell and Co.
C/o Birmingham 20/7, F F Camp-
bell Co.
C/o Auckland 28/7, F F Camp-
bell Co.
President Vankuran, 918, F F
Campbell and Co.
President Garfield, 2318, F F
Campbell and Co.

FROM KOBÉ.
Celebes Maru, 27/7 O S Kaisha.
Teijin Maru 29/7, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30/7 N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 15/8 N Y Kai-
sha.

Tottori Maru, 18/7, N F Karachi.

Bhutan 8/7, P & O S N Co.
FROM AUSTRALIA.
Mooltan 21/7 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 4/8, P & O S N Co.
FROM DUKHAN.
Kenya, 28/7, M M and Co.
Tairea, 11/8 M M and Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Mooltan 21/7, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 28/7 P & O S N Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
C/o Shanghai, 21/7, J F Co.
Elysia, N F, G T Co.
FOR DUBBAN.
Takliwa, 25/7 M M and Co.
FOR KOBÉ.
Kaisho Maru 24/7, O S Kaisha.
Alipore, N F, P & O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA
Chinkoa 18/7 M M & Co.
Rajput, N F T M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Barpeta 18-7, M M and Co.
Varela, 19/7, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Subadar, N F, T M Co.
FOR BANGKOK
Skuld 18/7 F F Campbell.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Pres. Johnson 14-7-34
Fusijama 16-7-34
C/o Shanghai 16-7-34
Barpeta 16-7-34
Varela 16-7-34
Sophie Marie 16-7-34
Kalsar-I-Hind (boats) 16-7-34
Dayavati 16-7-34

EXPORTS

Bombay, July 17.
S.S. Warfield for London:—
4800 bags groundnut oil cakes
and 700 bags linseed Strauss
and Co.
S.S. City of Shanghai for Liver-
pool:—725 bags gingelly seed M
Bhuta and Co; 50 bales cotton
thread waste P D Vara and Co;
800 bags groundnut oil cakes and
1360 bags linseed M Hoosen and
Sons; 24 bales wool raw M Moti-
lal.

For Barcelona:—300 bales cot-
ton raw Volkart Bros.
S.S. Rauenfels for Hamburg:—
76 bales hemp M G A Hussein &
Co.

For Antwerp:—65 bales wool
raw E Mavil and Co; 1000 bags
groundnut oil cakes H Rawil and
Co.

S.S. Elysia for Liverpool:—1243
bags groundnut oil cakes M Hoos-
sein and Sons.

S.S. Fusijama for Venice:—952
bags groundnuts Ralli Bros.

For Piraeus:—200 bales cotton
raw Langly and Co.

S.S. Brazil Maru for Yakkai-
chi:—50 bales cotton raw Ralli
Bros.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton
raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cot-
ton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—450 bales cotton
raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—562 bales
cotton raw N Nagai and Co; 800
bales cotton raw V Ladha & Co.
S.S. Kaisho Maru for Kobe:—
200 bales cotton raw N Manilal
and Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, July 17.
S.S. Arabia, Agents L. Tries-
tino, from Genoa:—90 cases ver-
mouth; 24 cases slates; 10 cases
olive oil; 500 cases nails; 44 cases
artificial silk embroidered cotton
goods; 50 cases machinery; 70
casks chemicals; 20 cases tiles; 53
cases steel files.

From Catania:—180 bags sul-
phur.

From Naples:—450 cases tin
plates; 30 cases tomatoes; 30 bags
pumice powder; 1418 drums chem-
icals; 1200 bags potatoes.

From Marseilles:—553 cylinder
chlorine; 11 cases oil cloth; 27
cases wine; 101 cases toys; 50
cases vermouth.

From Marseilles:—320 bales
rugs; 577 box tin plates; 42 bun-
dles german silver ware; 70 cases
meltons; 4398 pieces marble tiles;
200 pieces marble slabs; 200 pieces
marble tables.

S.S. Ranpura, Agents M M and
Co., from London:—87 cases box
boards; 25 cases tyres; 39 cases
wire; 55 cases preserves; 52 cases
paper; 75 cases vinegar; 15 cases
playing cards; 25 cases biscuits;
42 cases cigarettes; 20 cases whis-
ky; 45 cases castor oil; 25 cases
lime juice; 100 cases fruit salt;
26 cases soap; 66 drums colour.

230 drums paint.
From Bordeaux:—25 cases wine;
160 cases brandy.

From Cherante:—197 cases
brandy.

From Basle:—26 kegs colour;
120 cases indigo.

From Marseilles:—40 cases arti-
ficial silk yarn; 500 cases tiles 55
cases drugs; 125 cases soap; 200
kegs lead ore; 42 cases machinery
parts; 64 cases bark; 56 cases
pyrethre roots; 115 cases bolts
and nuts.

From Zurich:—18 cases silk
embroidered cotton goods.

From Gibraltar:—28 cases wine.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

Increase In Imports And Exports During June

The Statistics of the foreign
trade of the port of Karachi for
June 1934 issued by the Collector
of Customs show that the total
value of imports (merchandise
amounted to Rs. 1 crore, an in-
crease of Rs. 9 lakhs and that of
the exports to Rs. 1.39 crores, an in-
crease of Rs. 11 lakhs as com-
pared with the figures for June

IMPORTS:

	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.
Metals and dres	10,97,204	...	...	+5,29,104
Oils	5,93,887	...	...	+2,65,128
Cotton, twist and yarn	14,658	...	...	+9,305
Vehicles	3,78,689	...	...	-1,61,150
Liquors	2,78,878	...	...	-1,25,476
Cotton manufactures	20,93,067	...	...	-1,02,951
Machinery and mill work	5,74,373	...	...	-80,282
Woolen goods	3,00,048	...	...	-19,875
Sugar	8,582	7,27,248	+2,198	+16,171

The increase under metals was
most noticeable in receipts of
iron or steel tubes, pipes and
fittings, wrought from Czechoslo-
vakia, sheets and plates from the
United Kingdom and brass mixed
or yellow metal for sheathing
from Germany. The improve-
ment under oils occurred in re-
ceipts of fuel oils from Persia,
lubricating oils from the United
Kingdom and Belgium and dan-
gerous petroleum from Persia
and Belgium. The decrease
under cotton manufactures oc-
curred in receipts of grey and
white goods. Imports of grey
goods amounted to 453,000 yards
valued at Rs. 61,000 as against
2-1/2 million yards valued at
Rs. 3 lakhs while those of white
goods totalled 7-1/2 million
yards valued at Rs. 12,85 lakhs
as against 8 million yards valued
at Rs. 13 lakhs in June 1933.
Imports of coloured goods, on
the other hand, rose from 1-1/2
million yards valued at Rs. 3
lakhs to 3 million yards valued
at Rs. 6 lakhs. The total im-
ports of cotton piecegoods during

EXPORTS

	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.
Cotton, raw	24,963	1,17,32,931	+6,505	+22,21,681
Wheat flour	46,807	...	...	+3,319
Barely	490	...	...	+293
Rapeseed	2,354	2,60,810	-3,987	-4,40,048
Wool, raw (Indian & foreign)	5,32,543	...	...	-2,99,799
Skins, raw	2,66,846	...	...	-1,57,774
Hides, raw	99	59,351	76	-40,252
Wheat	26	1,734	4	-1,135

The increase in exports of cot-
ton occurred mainly in shipments
to Japan and China, which re-
spectively took 14,226 tons and
2,617 tons as against 6,380 tons
and 420 tons in June 1933. Ship-
ments to the United Kingdom,
Germany and Italy, on the other
hand, showed a decrease. The
United Kingdom took 2,619 tons
as against 3,781 tons, while ship-
ments to Germany and Italy
amounted to 1,252 tons and 1,827
tons as against 2,818 tons and
2,790 tons respectively, in June

1933. The progressive totals for

the quarter ending June 1934
show an increase of Rs. 33 lakhs
or nearly 11 per cent. under im-
ports and of Rs. 1.97 crores or 60
per cent. under exports.

Comparative figures of the
principal imports and exports for
June 1933 and 1934 are given
below:—

In June 1934. In crease or decrease as
compared with
June 1933

The local bullion market was quiet
but steady with a moderate business
Shanghai advices were unchanged.
London Gold declined half a penny
to 46-17-11 1/2 while silver was un-
changed.

In the local market silver opened to-
day at Rs. 57/8 and declined to Rs.
57/0 on long liquidation. Later on
there was buying and prices rallied
to Rs. 57/8.

The Gold market was quiet under
scattered selling, there was scarcity of
offerings.

Ready silver 57 7 0
Ashad 57 8 0
Shravan 57 10 0
Ready gold 34 4 0
Ashad 34 4 3
Shravan 34 4 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

	Quantity Tons.	Value Rs.
Bombay, July 17.	...	...
Khandesh	78	...
Central India	248	...
Berar	1,436	...
Central Provinces	1,442	...
Dholera	263	...
Rajputana	98	...
Sind-Punjab	148	...
Broach	148	...
Compta-Dharwar	51	...
Western-Northern	1	...
East Africa	1	...
Total Cotton	4,569	...

Wheat 27,832
Lined 10,252
British Burma Petroleum 0.4.9
Soudan Plantations 1.12.0
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1.1.6
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0.10.0
Indian Copper Corporation
Ord. 0.2.7
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 0.15.7.72 p.c.

Market steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 16
July per 100 lbs 59 3/4 plus 1/8d
October per 100 lbs. 62 7/8 plus 1/4d
December per 100 lbs. 64 7/8 plus 1/8d
May per 100 lbs. 66 5/8 plus 1/4d.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, July 17.
T. T. on London.—
Previous closing 1.4 3/16
To-day's opening 1.4 3/16
To-day's closing 1.4 3/16

Commencing 21st Saturday SEE & HEAR

SULOCHANA

in
**"GUL-
SANOVAR"**

The Screen's Supreme
Artiste in a Pleasing
Role that suits her best
with
D. BILLIMORIA,
JILLOO, CHANDA,
HADI, GULAM
MAHOMED, SAYED
AHMED and others.

Director:
HOMI MASTER

An IMPERIAL Production.

Imperial Cinema
Lamington Road, Bombay.

Master MOHAN'S ELDER BROTHER

COMES TO CHARM YOU
with his sweet melodious voice.
SARASWATEE CINETONE'S HINDI MUSICAL SUPER

Bhakta Pralhad

(HINDI)

featuring
MASTER KRISHNAKANT,
RATNAPRABHA.

supported by
SALVI, SHAKUNTALA,
VASANT PEHELWAN

Melodies sweeter than be-
fore
the Great NRISINHA AV-
TAR SCENE

and what more ? ?

WAIT TILL
SATURDAY, The 21st July 1934.

WHEN IT IS COMING AT
MINERVA TALKIES

Lamington Road

SAFELY RELY ON AMRUTANJAN BALM

For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheu-
matism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches
and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 17.
Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay,
have received the following quotations
by cable from their London Agents:—

Names. Latest Prices

Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord. £3.1.3.
London Tin Corporation Ltd. 0.13.3.
Turnor and Newall 2.7.6.
Associated Electric Industries 0.18.6.
Ply Ord. 2.17.6.
Marconi International Marine 1.9.3.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. 3.4.3.
General Electric Ord. 2.5.3.
Oil Wharves 4.3.9.
L. & N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd 33.10.0.
International Rlys. of C. Ame-
rica dol 5.00
Malayalam Plantations 1.17.6.
British Burma Petroleum 0.4.9.
Soudan Plantations 1.12.0.
British S. Africa (Chartered) 1.1.6.
Pahang Consolidated Ord. 0.10.0
Indian Copper Corporation
Ord. 0.2.7
British Treasury Bills (3 months) 0.15.7.72 p.c.

Market steady.

WHITE LEPROSY

GUARANTEED CURE.
Please ask for "Divine Gifts"
with the details of your disease
and the name of your birth-day.
Mrs. Amiyabala Devi, "Amiya-
Kutir", Dinajpur (Bengal).

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY
SINGAPORE. RETURN.
Cabin. Tourist. Cabin. Tourist.

COLOMBO 7 5 — —
SINGAPORE 19 32 30 18
HONGKONG 26 37 — 30
SHANGHAI 30 19 50 39
KOBÉ 25 22 50 30
YOKOHAMA 36 23 50 30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & Cabin T't & T't
1st cl. 409. dl. 338. 2nd cl. 253. dl. 208.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin. Tourist
Dl. 338. Dl. 204.

Latest Commercial News

Further Small Rise In New York Cotton

SPECULATIVE BUYING ON BULLISH WEATHER NEWS

Gold And Silver Slightly Easy

FIRM TONE IN GRAINS BUT RUBBER AND LINSEED EASY

BOMBAY, July 17

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates moved within a narrow range.

HEALTHY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market opened weak but thereafter prices improved on speculative buying induced by bullish weather report. The undertone was healthy.

LONDON BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver prices ruled slightly easy.

FIRM TONE IN GRAINS

Liverpool and Chicago wheat opened firm. Trading was fairly active on account of good speculative buying. Chicago oats also ruled firm.

TIN AND JUTE STEADY

Tin and jute ruled steady but rubber and linseed were a shade easier.

LITTLE ACTIVITY ON STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange showed very little activity owing to restricted enquiry. Gifted securities slackened considerably. The New York Stock Exchange opened weak to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, July 17	13.15
Previous closing	13.15
To-day's opening	13.04
Difference	-11
To-day's closing	13.21
Difference	+6

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 219.5
April-May	Rs. 230

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, July 17	6.88
Previous closing	6.88
To-day's opening	6.90
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	6.85
Difference	-3

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, July 17

Despite adverse reports from outside markets, cotton continued to maintain a fairly steady tone under the influence of bullish weather news. The possibility of official intervention in the San Francisco strike situation also exercised a healthy influence on the market but as buyers did not follow the advance prices moved sluggishly without showing any substantial improvement. Trading in October commenced at 13.04 i.e. 11 points lower. Prices eased on liquidation and foreign selling influenced by unfavourable Liverpool advices and weaker Stock Exchange opening but subsequently the market improved on some speculative buying actuated by better wheat market and the expectation of unfavourable weekly weather report with October gradually coming up to 13.33. At this stage trading became somewhat quiet again with prices moving in a narrow margin.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.21 with a rise of 6 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 17

The following were the opening ranges:—
October (13.20-13.15) 13.05/13.03
December (13.35/13.31) 13.20/13.19
January (13.40/13.39) 13.23/13.22

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 17

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.:—
American July (6.93) 6.94
American October (6.84) 6.85
Egyptian July (8.41) 8.31
Egyptian October (8.35) 8.44

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 17

At New York cotton futures opened 11 points down. Broach A-M was quoted at Rs. 228.0 at night. Later it declined to Rs. 227.8 on scattered selling but then steadily firmed up to Rs. 231 at 10 p.m. as New York futures were about 17 points up.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 14th July 1934 275,000. From 1st April to 14th July 1934 8,862,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 14th July 1934 Nil. From 1st April to 14th July 1934 —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 14th July 1934 275,000. From 1st April to 14th July 1934 6,612,000.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, July 17	5.04 1/4
Previous closing	5.04 1/4
To-day's opening	5.04 1/4
To-day's closing	5.04 1/8

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, July 17	5.04 3/16
Previous closing	5.04 3/16
To-day's opening	5.04 3/16
To-day's closing	unchgd.

FRANC RATE

London, July 17	76.28
Previous closing	76.28
To-day's opening	76.31
To-day's closing	unchgd.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 17

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.04-1/8 but later improved to 5.04-3/16. Thereafter movements were small and unimportant. The sterling-dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 3/16.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 17	29 5/8
Spot	29 5/8
Forward	29 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 17	46-17-11
Gold (46-17-11 1/2)	46-17-11

BULLION

London, July 17	41000
Influx (461000)	41000
Withdrawal (only un)	20 7/16d.
Silver (29 5/8)	29 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (46-17-11 1/2)	46-17-11

DISCOUNTS

London, July 17	3 months (7/8 to 7/8 p.c.) 7/8 to 7/8 p.c.
4 months (15/16 to 1 p.c.)	15/16 to 1 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/16 p.c.)	1 to 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, July 17	3-30 p.m.
London on Bombay (1-6 1/32)	1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5-73 1/2)	5-73 1/2
New York on Bombay (38-00)	38-00
Berlin on Bombay (0-95 1/4)	0-95 1/4
London on Milan (38-71)	38-68
London on Shanghai (1-4 3/16)	1-4 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 17

Local silver showed a slightly improved tone with prices opening at Rs. 57. 57 1/2 and 57 1/2. Following some speculative buying the market advanced but later developed a somewhat easier tendency due to disappointing silver cables from London. The market closed steady at Rs. 57 1/2, 57 3/4 and 57 1/4.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34 1/4, 34 1/4 and 34 1/4. There was very little activity with prices showing practically no change and finally closing at Rs. 34 1/4, 34 1/4 and 34 1/4.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 63 and December at 65 1/4. The market advanced on good foreign advices which induced good speculative buying and covering but later some reaction followed on liquidation.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 96-3/8 and September at 98. Trading was fairly active on improved buying influenced by bullish weather news.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago oats opened steady with July at 45 and September at 45-7/8. The market displayed a good deal of activity on foreign buying and covering.

Chicago rye opened steady with September at 60-3/4. The market showed some activity on speculative buying.

LONDON MARKETS

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London Markets.

METALS.

Tin (4230 1/2 buyers 4230 5/8 sellers) 4230 3/4 buyers 4231 sellers. Very steady.

Lead (411 1/16 buyers 411 1/8 sellers) 411 1/16 buyers 410 3/4 sellers. Easy.

Electrolytic Copper (432 1/2 to 433) 432 to 433.

Glasgow Iron (70) 70.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-1 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Government Loan (410 7/8) 410 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (410 3/8) 410 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (411 1/8) 411 1/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (410 1/8) 410 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (411 1/4) 411 1/4

JUTE

Crop July-Aug (414 3/8) 414 3/8

paid and sellers.

Dundee August (416 3/4) unquoted

Lightening August (415 1/2) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/16) 7 paid and buyers

Oct-Dec (7 1/2) 7 3/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Linsed Bombay July-Aug (412 1/4) 412 1/8 sellers.

Linsed Calcutta July-Aug (411 15/16) 411 7/8 sellers.

Linsed La Plata July-Aug (410 1/2) 410 5/8 sellers.

Rapeseed Tonia July-Aug (410 3/8) 410 1/4 sellers.

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SHIPPING SHARES DULL ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

KAFFIRS STRONG BUT OTHER SECTIONS FEATURELESS

Wheat Very Firm But Copper Easy

(SPECIAL CABLE)

On the Stock Exchange, business continued very quiet. Shipping shares were dull owing to the decision of Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co. after forty years not to pay dividend on ordinary shares. Kaffirs finally improved. Other sections were featureless.

In Commodities, wheat was very firm owing to widespread reports of unfavourable weather.

In Copper, again there was very large business but prices still further receded.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 17

The 8 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at 493

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 17

Business was restricted on the Stock Exchange to-day. The general tone was dull. Gifted goods were easier. Industrials were generally inactive.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols (490 5/8) 490 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (410 7/8) 410 7/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (410 3/8) 410 3/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (411 1/8) 411 1/8

6 1/2 per cent War Loan (410 1/8) 410 1/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (411 1/4) 411 1/4

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INDIAN LOANS

London, July 17

3 per cent Indian Stock (490 1/4) 490 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (493 1/8) 493 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1930-55 (412 1/4) 412 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1936-68 (411 1/4) 411 1/2

4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1918-58 (410 1/4) 410 1/4

3 1/2

Drought Scare Stimulates Speculation

DRY AND HOT CONDITIONS IN TEXAS

"Bull" Account Being Built-Up

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Excessive heat in Texas has arrested attention of cotton operators and speculative buying is daily increasing. Continued dry and hot conditions are causing pre-mature opening of bolls and some shedding in Texas. Unless the drought in the West breaks soon, we believe serious damage will be done to the crop and small crop estimates will soon be current.

Bombay, July 17. A further rise of about one dollar per bale was recorded in New York cotton prices on reports of excessive heat in Texas. The market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on absence of rain in drought sections and bulls support.

During the early part of the day there was heavy speculative buying on reports of damage to the American cotton crop. Hot and dry weather continues in Texas while weevil is increasing in the East. The advance met with heavy local long liquidation and Southern sellings but the offerings were well absorbed by growing speculative demand and the market displayed strong undertone. Unfavourable consumption report failed to have any effect, and it is feared that if the present unfavourable continues, there will be reduced crop estimates. In the meantime a big long interest is being built up and the general feeling in favour of cotton is increasing.

NEW YORK MARKET. The New York cotton futures market opened on Monday at a rise of 15 points with October 13.18 and a further rise of 6 points was recorded during the first ten minutes which marked the highest level of the day with October 18.24.

At this level there was increased long liquidation and prices assured sagging tendency and by noon a decline of 12 points from the highest level was recorded, with October 13.12 which was the lowest level of the day. Thus both high and low level for the day were reached during the early part of the session.

In the afternoon the market was fairly steady with a fair speculative support. Sellers were holding aloof and there was scarcity of offerings. The market closed at a rise of 16 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points at 13.25c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET. The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly active and closed at a rise of 15 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices rose 15 points to 13.15c per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was due to open at a decline of 7 points in parity with previous New York closing advices but the market opened firm at about the lowest level of the day at a small decline of one to two points. There was scattered Bombay buying and offerings were light. The tone of the market was strong on heavy speculative buying influenced by unfavourable weather in America. Prices advanced 9 points from the opening level when there was some profit taking at the close. The market closed very steady at a net rise of 4 points for near months while distant deliveries were 2 points higher. Middling American Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.13d per lb.

INDIAN COTTON. East Indian cotton futures market was active with a good country and closed at a rise of 4 points. At the close July was 5.45, October 5.39 and January 5.39.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. Egyptian cotton futures ring was quiet with long liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points with Spot cotton one point down at 6.61. Uppers futures closed 2 to 3 points lower but Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 7.37d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET. The Alexandria cotton futures market was firm on bullish American advices. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 31 to 35 points while Ashmouni futures were 17 to 4 points up.

STRIKE IGNORED. Messrs. M. and B. Stern in their report state: "The strike situation in San Francisco had a depressing effect on yesterday's American market, though it is generally felt that there will be an early intervention by the Administration. Cotton advanced to new high levels on continued unfavourable weather. The midnight to daylight cable to hand last evening from our Head Office read as follows: "No rain. Excessive heat con-

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 16.

Messrs. Bativala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com.	7
Amer. Power & Light 3 p.c. P.A.	17
Amer. Power Power Com.	8
Amer. Power Power Gold D	32
Amer. Power Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	14
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	42
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	48
Consolidated Gas	33
Columbia Gas	19
American Tel. & Tel.	113
Western Union Telg.	42
Radio Corp.	6
Cheapeake & Ohio	46
New York Central	26 5/8
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	21
Erie R.R.	18
Pennsylvania R.R.	21
Union Pacific R.R.	19
Great North Pfd.	119
National Distillers	31
Hiram Walker	21
Distillers Seagram	14
Amer. Tobacco B.	77
Dupont de Nemours	90
Canadian Pacific	15
Allis Chalmers	32
Bethlehem Steel	39
United States Steel	42
American Smelting	43
Noranda Mines	13 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	13 7/8
Anacostia Copper Mining	21
Kennecott Copper	40
Cerro de Pasco Copper	39
International Harvester	20
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	16
General Motors	3
Packard Motor	20
General Electric	45
St. Oil of N. J.	18
Phillips Petrol	15
Mid. Con. Petroleum	15 1/2
Atlantic Refining	11
Plymouth Oil	11
American Radiator	16
Eaton Mfg.	28 1/4
Chase Bank	27
National City Bank	390
San Life of Canada	26
Celanese Corp. of Amer.	18
General Foods	31
National Dairy	10
Remington Rand	23
Alaska Juneau	3
Market heavy.—San Francisco strike situation disquieting. Turnover half a million.	

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (10-8 a.m.)	13.21+24
N. Y. October Lowest (1-15 p.m.)	13.12+12
Liverpool October Highest (10-15 a.m.)	6.91+07
Liverpool October Lowest (10-15 a.m.)	6.82+02

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithvi have received the following cable:—

realizing, local selling, Southern sellings may advance further, drought unbroken.

Messrs. Chundil Mehta and Co., have received today the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Reports Texas crop beginning to deteriorate badly stimulated further speculative support. Unfavourable statistics consumption ignored.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Unfavourable weather continues. Bullish until weather favorable.

New York.—Market absorbed profit taking. Tone strong. Continued hot temperatures southwest.

New York.—Liquidation well absorbed. Upward tendency may continue. Drought unbroken.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cable:—

America: Cloth business improved, sales equal production. Some lines exceed. Orders increased. Stocks reduced numerous lines, curtailment continues heavy about 30 per cent below May England: Cloth yarn turnover small buyers refuse follow advance. Continues unchanged. Crop accounts unfavourable. West. weather? Weevil numbers, damage rapidly increasing. Central East.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

11-30 a.m.—Scattered buying some Bombay, contracts scarce.

12-42 p.m.—Between midday and daylight no precipitation. Excessive heat continues Western and Central Belt Very unfavourable.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled:—

Texas still dry. Eastern States showery, crop accounts unfavourable; would buy on any reaction.

NEW YORK COTTON. New York, July 16.

October 1934	13.15+15
December 1934	13.30+16
January 1935	13.32+12
March 1935	13.41+13
May 1935	13.49+15
Middling Spot	13.25+20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON. New York, July 16.

July 1934	12.06+11
October 1934	13.14+15
December 1934	13.29+14
Middling Spot	13.15+10

NEW YORK. New York, July 16.

New York 10-55 a.m.	13.16
October 1934	13.16
December 1934	13.31
January 1935	13.35
New York Noon Call	13.35
October 1934	13.2
December 1934	13.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS. New York, July 16.

Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Days Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON. Liverpool, July 16.

July 1934	6.97+04
August 1934	6.99+04
September 1934	6.83+04
October 1934	6.83+04
November 1934	6.83+04
December 1934	6.83+04
January 1935	6.77+04
February 1935	6.83+04
March 1935	6.83+04
April 1935	6.83+04
May 1935	6.83+04
June 1935	6.81+02
Middling Spot	7.13+04

LONDON RUBBER. London, July 16.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb.	1/3 sellers.
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MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, July 17.

B. C. RATE—	
T. T. D. 1/6	
LONDON BANKS—	
Selling T. T. D. 1/6 1/32 July-Jan.	
Selling T. T. 1/6 Feb-April	
Selling T. T. 1/5 31/32 May-June	
Buying T. T. 1/6 1/16 July-Sept.	
Buying D. 1/6 4/32	
Buying 3 mos 1/8 3/32 July-Sept.	
Buying 3 mos 1/8 1/8 Oct. March	
T. T. 200 1/2	
Banks selling T. T. 24 1/2	
Banks buying T. T. 43 1/2	
PARIS—	
Banks selling D. D. 5/8	
Banks buying D. D. 5/8	
AUSTRIAN—	
Banks selling D. D. 55 5/8	
JAVA—	
Banks selling D. D. 55 3/8	
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T. T. 70 1/4	
Banks buying T. T. 78 3/4	
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D. D. 100 3/4	
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D. D. 91	
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D. D. 157 1/4	
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D. D. 96	

CROSS RATE.

New York/London 5/4 1/4 16th inst.	
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/16 17th inst.	
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 17th inst.	
Java/London 7/8 3/4 16th inst.	
London/Paris 76/34 16th inst.	
London/Belgium 21/56 16th inst.	
London/Switzerland 15/42 1/2 16th inst.	
London/Italy 58/63 16th inst.	
London/Berlin 13/11 1/2 16th inst.	
London/New York 5/4 3/16 16th inst.	
London/Amsterdam 7/8 1/2 16th inst.	
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.	

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Viram Laddha Bhlwara 54 off	
100 Langli and Co Amraoti 200 1/2	
58 Kotak and Co Nagar 199	
101 Kotak and Co Amraoti 196 1/2	
200 Toyomankwak Porbandar 208	
300 Toyomankwak Jamnagar 207	
100 B. Marji Gajra 6 1/2 on	
1000 B. Maheshwari Palej 6 on	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.	
Bengal Superfine	146 1/8
Bengal Fine	143 1/4
Bengal F.G.	139 1/4
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143 1/4
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	143 1/4
Wardha-Hing	212 1/4
Nagpur Saver	212 1/4
Pandhurna	206 207
Yotmal	205 06
Arvi	204 05
Elichpur	204 05
Amraoti-Berar	198 206
Khamnag	196 200
Mulshar	195 07
Khandesh	192 94
Jalna/Sailu	193 95
Burwah Suvad	204 06
Broach Fine	222 24
Punjab/American	228 53
Punjab/American mix	220 23
Cambodia	278 83
Miraj/Sangli	218 23
Compta Good	223 28
Bagalkot	193 95
Colaba	243
Bussaga	316
Junja	341
Manza	336

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY. Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 days This year.
Khandesh	277,220
Central India	248,218,046
Barisi and Nagar	176,461
Hyderabad-Gaurani	49,255
Berar	1,486,451,508
Central Provinces	438,111,600
Central Oomras	2,250,134,108
Total	1,442,137,566
N.W. Provinces	9,182
Rajputana	263,57,461
Sindh-Punjab	177,597
Broach	306,328,157
Compta & Dharwar	118,64,735
Western-Northern	81,43,453
Cocoonada	475
Timevelly & Cambodia	34,381
Peramb	1,748
American	26,383
Egyptian & African	1,159,454
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	28
Total	4,599,234,700

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 12th July.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Europe	1,035
Coast Ports	2,572
Up-country by Rail	115,388
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	49,109
Total	3,607,149,306

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 17.	
Extra	
Spr-fine Sup Fine F.G. Good	
M. G. Bengal—	
U. P.	144 140 137 132
Punjab	144 140 137 132
Rajputana	144 140 137 132
Oomra No. 3	208 205 208 199
C. P. No. 1	221 218 218 212
C. P. No. 2	214 211 209 205
Broach No. 2	227 224 222 220
Punjab-Ame	234 231 229 227
Surat	287 284 281 278
Rajputa	285 282 279 276
Navsari	289 286 283 280

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

P. P. Bales	1933-34 1932-33
Receipts to date 16-7-34	763,000 882,000
Receipts yesterday	6,000 17,000
Exports to date 16-7-34	751,200 819,500
Stock at Ports 13-7-34	250,000 326,000
Stock at Interior	
Towns 13-7-34	119,000 129,000
Stock at Liverpool	137-34
Visible Supply 13-7-34	956,000 796,000
Quantity in Sight	137-34
Quantity out of Sight	137-34
Total	1,028,000 1,371,000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 17.	
Castor-seeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26 3/8; Highest Rs. 26 1/4; Closing Rs. 25 15/8	
Castor-seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 27 1/2; Closing Rs. 26 1/4	
Cotton-seeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 18 1/2; Highest Rs. 18 1/8; Lowest Rs. 18 1/4	
Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 23 1/8; Highest Rs. 23 1/2; Lowest Rs. 22 1/8	
Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 25 3/8; Highest Rs. 25 1/2; Lowest Rs. 25 1/8	

SAKELLARIDIS.

July 1934	8.35
October 1934	8.40
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.56
March 1935	8.61
May 1935	8.66
E. G. F. Spot	8.61

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LONDON, July 16.	
July 1934	8.35
October 1934	8.40
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.56
March 1935	8.61
May 1935	8.66
E. G. F. Spot	8.61

SAKELLARIDIS.

July 1934	8.35
October 1934	8.40
November 1934	8.52
December 1934	8.53
January 1935	8.56
March 1935	8.61
May 1935	8.66
E. G. F. Spot	8.61

LINSEED OILS.

LONDON, July 16.	
wt. Aug. sellers 1/10	
wt. Aug. buyers 1/10	
wt. Sep/Oct sellers 1/10	
wt. Sep/Oct buyers 1/10	

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, July 16.	
July per bushel del. 0.94 7/8-1/2	
September per bushel del. 0.93 1/4-1/2	
December per bushel del. 0.92 7/8-1/4	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 17.

Following a rise of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 228 1/2 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 230 1/8 on buying by option dealers. Introduction of monthly teji-mandi business in the local forward cotton market has widened speculative operations and yesterday not less than 50,000 bales call options were bought on payment of a premium of annas twenty at a fixed rate of Rs. 250 for August settlement. Later on the market was quiet with scattered profit-taking.

Liverpool market was due to open at unchanged prices but opened very steady at a rise of 2 points. There was some profit-taking and later quotations were one point down. The local market ruled quiet but steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1934

REGD. NO. B. 1065

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

No Abandoning Of Fast Health Would Not Be Put To Undue Strain, Says Gandhiji

LAHORE, July 17. There is no possibility of abandoning the fast, Gandhiji categorically told the Associated Press to-day in an interview, when he was asked, whether there was any hope of his abandoning the seven days fast which he had announced to begin on August 7. Now that Pandit Lal-nath had made an appeal to him to reconsider his decision, and in the light of the statement recently made by the Secretary Rajputana Harijan Board.

Replying to further enquiry whether he was prescribing any penance for the Secretary, Rajputana Harijan Board as had been asked by the Secretary, Gandhiji said:

"No penance save greater watchfulness was necessary on the part of the Secretary."

The next question was whether Gandhiji thought his health would not be put to undue strain by this fast, following as it would his strenuous Harijan tour; and Gandhiji replied that he did not anticipate any permanent injury.

Replying to an enquiry whether there was any likelihood of avoiding election fight between the Hindu Mahasabha and Congress and of retaining Pt. Lal-nath and Mr. Aney on the Congress Parliamentary Board, Gandhiji stated:

"I can only say I shall try to avoid a split."

Gandhiji had no idea of his programme after the Harijan tour and fast.

The final question was regarding the manner in which the Harijan Fund would be spent. Gandhiji said that three-fourths would return to the source, from where it was subscribed, provided it could be usefully spent there. The balance would be used for constructive work.—A. P.

HOW PT. LALNATH RECEIVED INJURIES More Light On Ajmer Episode

(From A Correspondent).
AJMER, July 15. Further light is now thrown on the Gandhiji incident at Ajmer. It is reliably understood that prior to Gandhiji's departure from Ajmer, he requested Mr. Ram Narain Chowdhury, Secretary, Harijan Seva Sangh, to draw up and submit a report of the alleged incident. But before the report could be drawn up and submitted everyone was surprised to hear of Gandhiji's sudden decision.

It is now learnt that there was not sufficient time to issue orders in connection with Gandhiji's instructions to protect the hostile demonstrators from being molested, and that no acts of violence were committed by any of the volunteers.

The public were enraged because Swami Lal-nath and his party were shouting slogans against Gandhiji and Swami Dayanand and tried to force their entry into the meeting. A general stampede followed and some violence towards the public and the black flag demonstrators. The public quickly dispossessed them of the black flag and in the scuffle Swami Lal-nath received slight injuries.

'NOT MERELY NATIONALIST BUT HUMANIST' Vaswani On Significance Of Mahatma's Message

HYDERABAD (Sind), July 13. In answer to questions suggested by Gandhiji's recent visit to Sind, Sjt. Vaswani said:—

"I do not regard Gandhiji as essentially a politician."

"To me the problem of India is not merely political. There is a biology of the nation. This must be studied and its laws. There is life without the creative Shakti.

Until this is released India may not hope to achieve Swaraj. "The new Shakti which India needs will be developed in the measure in which we enter into disinterested fellowship with the poor. Hence the significance of Mahatma Gandhi and his message. He is not merely a nationalist. He is a humanist."

"His political weapon of non-co-operation has yet to be tested by time. It seems to me that non-co-operation has not yet won. Is it because it roused forces which could not be controlled? The 'maya' proved greater than the God! You cannot conquer if you cannot control."

SCHOOL OF VIOLENCE STRONG.

His emphasis on Non-Violence may be repudiated in the coming days. The school of Violence is stronger to-day than ever before. Yet I believe history will support Gandhiji's intuition of 'Ahimsa'.

"India, I believe, is not in the biological stage, where violence may win. The world situation is developing with astonishing rapidity and may bring freedom to India earlier than many anticipate. And this freedom may come through the widening door of world forces, which do not seem to be yet within the ken of the National Congress."

KHADI WORK IN PUNJAB

Gandhiji's Advice To Deputation

LAHORE, July 17. Mahatma Gandhi saw Khadi workers Deputation and discussed with them the problem of Khadi. Mahatma asked them to regulate the production of Khadi in the light of consumption.—United Press.

FOR HOUSING OF HARIJANS

Karachi City Fathers Grant Rs. 10,000

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, (By Mail). A new step in the direction of providing better housing amenities to the Harijans was taken by the Karachi Corporation on Saturday when it sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for building their huts with plinths.

'THANKSGIVING DAY' Ahmednagar Prays For Gandhiji's Long Life

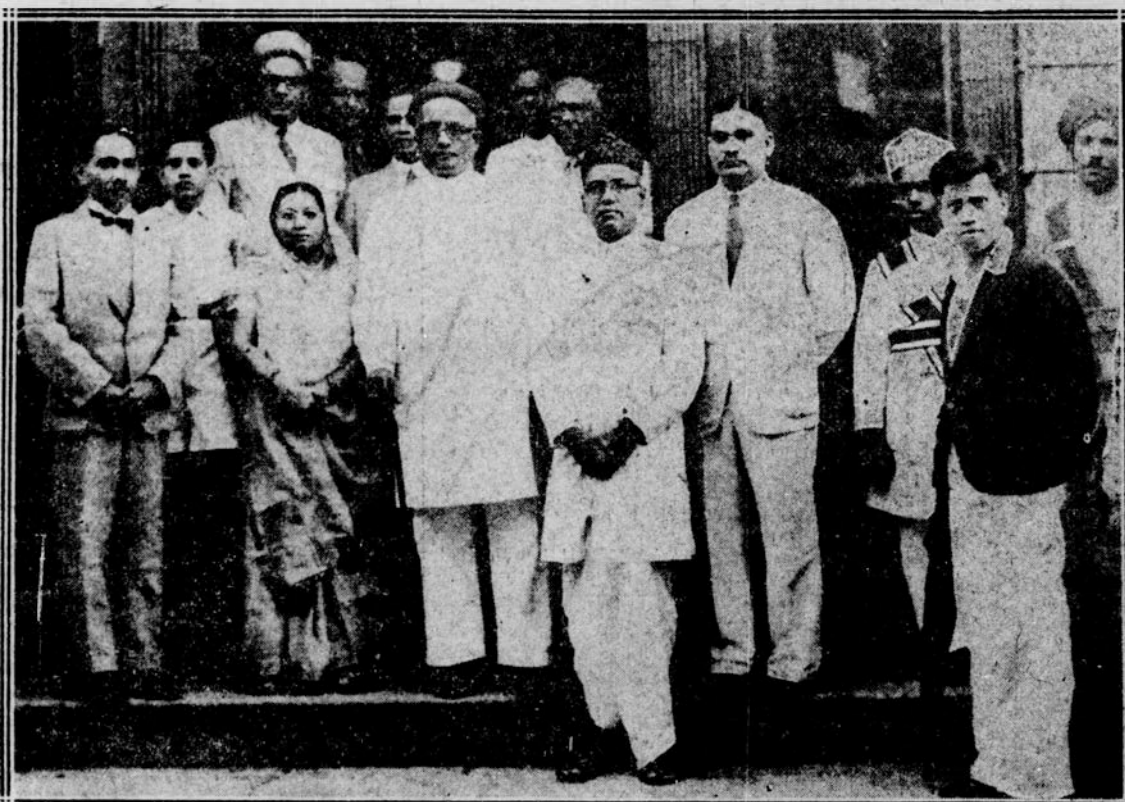
(From A Correspondent).
AHMEDNAGAR, July 16. A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmednagar was held yesterday evening in the "Gandhi Maidan" to pray for the long life and good health of Mahatma.

Mr. Sayanna Dikonda, Municipal Councilor, was in the chair. A number of citizens spoke, condemning the cowardly attempt on the precious life of the Mahatma and wishing him a long and healthy life.

DR. BHARGAVA APOLOGISES

LAHORE, (By Mail). Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, President of the Gandhi Reception Committee, Lahore, issued a statement in the course of which he said:—

On behalf of the Gandhi Reception Committee I wish to tender apologies to all those thousands of people who were disappointed on the night of the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi by the change of route at the last moment. I can quite understand the great disappointment they must feel but I wish to assure them that this was done not from choice, but out of sheer necessity.—A. P.



Sir Purshottamas Thakurdas (centre) performed the opening ceremony of the Travancore State Sales Depot at Churchgate Street on Monday evening. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, the State Agent, is in the foreground.

ENTHUSIASM RUNS INTO WASTE

Gandhiji's Plain-Speaking To Deputation Of Journalists

LAHORE, July 17. Mahatma Gandhi received a deputation of Journalists this afternoon. Requested for a message Mahatma Gandhi said:—

"Extraordinary enthusiasm with which I was greeted at Lahore Station and which had been sustained throughout my five days' stay in the Punjab has been a matter of great joy as it has been also a matter of equally great embarrassment."

"How I wish all this enthusiasm could be turned into the direction of solid continuous flow of constructive work. It behoves the Punjab leaders to harness this enthusiasm which is running in waste."

"It is a sure sign that donors believe in the removal of the curse of untouchability from Hinduism."

SURE SIGN OF CO-OPERATION.

Referring to the mass morning prayers Mahatma said:—"Complete silence and reverent attention that was evidently observed by the vast audience when verses were chanted were to me a sure sign of their heart-felt co-operation with this movement of self-purification."

One thing which saddened Mahatma most was the condition of the Harijans in Lahore which he thought testified to the criminal neglect of the Municipality of its most deserving employees and citizens. Mahatma referred particularly to lighting and sanitary arrangements and want of tap water in Harijan quarters.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S PLEA FOR SINCERE WORK

LAHORE, July 17. For about half an hour Mahatma Gandhi addressed a Joint gathering of Nationalist workers. Gandhiji said that the country would gain by sincere work only. He would prefer five sincere workers to 200 others who would not work with will but deceive the country. He appealed for non-violence. He also referred to the peculiar difficulties confronting the national workers in the Punjab.

"It is easier to be in Jail than remain outside and work," concluded Mahatma.—United Press.

PEACE MOVE IN ALLAHABAD FAILS

ALLAHABAD, July 17. The attempt to compromise the Congressmen of Allahabad over the election to the Executive Bodies was broken down.—United Press.

ATTACK ON PT. LALNATH

Volunteer Who Assaulted Is In Penitent Mood

ADVISED TO GO TO GANDHIJI & TELL WHOLE TRUTH

NEW DELHI, July 17. The person responsible for the Lal-nath assault at Ajmer public meeting as a result of which Gandhiji has decided on a week's fast by way of penance has now revealed himself to the world.

He has written a long letter to the "Arjun" (a Hindi Daily) in which he has expressed utter remorse and given full details of the incident. He has sought the advice of the editor as to how he could best atone for the wrong done by him. Professor Indra has replied asking him to proceed to Gandhiji immediately and relate to him the facts truthfully.

The writer of the letter is a volunteer of the Gandhi Reception Committee of Ajmer whose name however has not been revealed. The copy of the letter has been forwarded to Gandhiji.—A. P.

HARIJANS SCHOOLS IN BHAVNAGAR

BHAVNAGAR, (By Mail). It is understood that the Bhavnagar State has decided to open schools for Harijans, in all the Mahal towns of the State, where there is no Harijan School at present. Two schools for Harijans, one at Umarala and one at Talaja are being opened.

A Harijan boy of the Vartei Harijan Ashram, has been admitted in the Anglo-Vernacular School of the Bhavnagar, in the second standard. The doors of education have thus been opened for the Harijans of the Bhavnagar State.—A. P.

MAHATMA "TOUCHES" LAHORE DOCTORS

Charges Them Fees For Examining Him

LAHORE, July 15. Mahatma Gandhi, holding the unique record of having collected fees from the doctors for examining him.

Soon after his arrival here, Lt.-Col. D. H. Red and Dr. Sekri called on him to examine him. Gandhiji on meeting them, observed "I have caught the old doctors to-day. They must pay me something to examine me."

The doctors paid. These "medical examination fees" will, of course go to the Harijan Fund.—A. P.

GANDHIJI PESSIMISTIC

Grave Doubts As To Success Of Anti-Terrorist League's Propaganda

CALCUTTA, July 16. The Bengal Anti-Terrorist League which had been formed in Calcutta to combat terrorism in the province wrote to Gandhiji in the matter to which Mahatma has given the following reply:—

"I have carefully read the articles of the Association. I have great doubts as to the success of the movement. It will not touch the terrorists, nor those who are silently sympathising with them. The general principles of non-violence have so appeal for them. We must not expect to succeed without probing and dealing with the causes of terrorism."

—United Press.

CONGRESS OFFICE BESIEGED

Jubbulpore Boy Scouts Create Scene

JUBBULPORE, July 16. An unpleasant scene was created by some members of the Boy Scout Association, Jubbulpore, when after holding a meeting they marched in a procession and besieged the office of the District Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, this afternoon.

Not satisfied with the demonstration they started to create a scene by calling loudly slogans. As the elections of the Local District and the Provincial Congress Committee are drawing nigh day by day, some individuals of the town, who appear to be desirous of running and contesting the forthcoming elections of the local Municipality seem to be eager to create a split among the local workers.

Serious Split. It is apprehended that if the situation is not handled tactfully, there is every possibility of a serious split among the local Congress group.

The President of the Provincial Congress Committee is out at Bombay and is expected to be back here on or about July 19.

The period of enrolling the Congress members expired to-day, and it is understood that both the parties have enlisted the members in a large quantity.

The elections of the Congress bodies, will it is understood, take place during the next week.—United Press.

RED SHIRTS ARE "CONGRESSITES"

LAHORE, July 16. The President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee, Pir Shahan Shah, the Secretary, Sirdar Ram Singh and some other prominent Frontier Con-

'Truth Alone Will Triumph In End' Bright Dawn After Night Is Law Of Creation

Vallabhbhai's Message To Peasants Of Gujarat

BOMBAY, July 17. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following message to the peasants of Gujarat from his sickbed:—

Dear brothers and sisters:—

After an enforced absence of full two and half years I am able to address you this letter. Although I was shut up behind prison walls, my soul hovered all the time around you. And although I am proud of those amongst you who have sacrificed their all on the altar of our country's deliverance and have practically effaced themselves, I could not help being moved at what you have gone through patiently during these long years of suffering.

Compared to you I have suffered little. In fact I have hardly known unhappiness or physical discomfort in prison. The loss of relatives and comrades was indeed hard to bear but the circumstances accompanying some of these deaths filled me with pride.

HELPLESS TO RENDER ASSISTANCE

The one continuous circumstance that grieved me in prison was the separation from you all and my helplessness to render any assistance to you or share your sufferings and privations.

Now that I am out, I am impatient to meet you and to be in your midst and the physical ailment that has necessitated my stay in Bombay grieves me more than anything I have suffered up till now.

I seek my consolation in the fact that I can now get news about you and communicate with you—the privilege that was denied to me those thirty months. But I shall be happy only when I meet you and I am once more in your midst and I hope to be able to do so at the first opportunity.

You know that I had the privilege of having Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach for my companion in prison for sometime. We then had many occasions to talk about you and your heroic sufferings and sacrifices. His sympathies for the peasants' cause are as keen and live as of the best among us, and he has been working himself away to be able to render you some service ever since his release.

I am grieved to find that Gujarat has not yet sufficiently appreciated your sufferings or his efforts to relieve them but I do

trust in God and never lose heart. The bright dawn after dark night is the infallible law of Creation.—Ever yours in service, Vallabhbhai Patel.—A. P.

TEMPLE UNEARTHED IN KURNOOL

Attracts Large Crowds Of Villagers

KURNOOL, July 17. A small temple with the idols of Lord Shiva and Nandi (Sacred Bull) has been discovered by workmen while digging earth for road repairs on the Kurnool-Cuddappah Canal bund, a rurlong away from the Government Hospital of Kurnool.

The newly-discovered temple is attracting large crowds of admiring villagers who worship the idol offering coconuts, flowers and incense.—United Press.

SALE OF 100 MILLION OZ. SILVER TO U. S.?

Emphatic Denial By Govt. Of India

SIMLA, July 17. The 'Associated Press' is officially informed that the rumour to which currency has it is understood been given in a London Press message from Simla that Government of India have sold 100 million ounces of silver to America is entirely without foundation. No such sale has taken place.—A. P.

'QUAKE SHOCKS IN BIHAR AGAIN

CALCUTTA, July 17. Reports received from the mofussil show that smart quake shocks were experienced on July 15 morning at Purnea, Dinajpur and Malda.—United Press.